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"MRS. LEACH'S FANCY WORK BASKET" 9s.—
"SPINALL'S BLACK ENAMEL" gives a beautifully
plain appearance, and does not become dull. A looking-glass
frame, the glass of which is dirty, can be washed and dried over
with black, or a smooth, glossy surface can be given over
to it. The paint is charming, having all the appearance of
gold and gold. Bird cages can be made quite new looking
with Mr. Spinall's Enamel. A friend of ours did a large one,
making quite a handsome cage. The wire she did white, and
dark blue the woodwork; it was a very large cage, black, with
ornaments in gold, inside white. The birds remained perfectly
healthy, although she was rather afraid to risk doing it with
them at first.

SPINALL'S ENAMEL IS NON-POISONOUS.
Samples of Imitations sold by some Stores and Shops.

ENAMEL.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 24, 1890.

MILFORD LANE } STRAND.—No. 468

THIRD EDITION.

"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
Another Revolution Expected.

PARIS, August 21.—A telegram received here from Buenos Ayres states that the resignation of the governor of Cordoba has been accepted. The Government presented simultaneously to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies two schemes of the Minister of Finance.

LATIN.—The Finance Minister has submitted to Congress the following proposals:—(1) Sixty million dollars in Treasury Bonds to be converted in ten years; (2) a loan of 20,000,000 dollars to be applied to the service of the Foreign Debt; and for (3) the creation of a new bank; (4) the creation of a new financial department for dealing with matters connected with the conversion.

The Times correspondent at Buenos Ayres, telegraphing on Wednesday night, says:—The troops were under arms all last night, and grave fears are entertained of the outbreak of another revolution, owing to the War Minister having struck off the army list the names of all officers who joined the recent rebellion.

In a telegram published in the second edition of the Times on Thursday, the same correspondent says:—The Argentine Government have presented to Congress the following bills:—First, one creating a committee to supervise the omission and the gradual withdrawal of notes; secondly, one to authorise the issue of sixty million dollars in Treasury notes to assist the National Bank, the National Mortgage Bank, and the Municipality of the capital; thirdly, one cancelling the law of omission of one hundred millions of hypothecary notes; fourthly, one authorising the sale, when practicable, of 35,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds, created last July, to withdraw the excess of emission by the National Bank; fifthly, one authorising the issue of 20,000,000 Five per Cent. External Bonds, the proceeds to be kept in London to meet the External Obligations up to the 31st December, 1891; sixthly, one giving the guaranteed banks ten years to resume specie payment, with two years' option to delegate the obligation to convert to the Government, who, in that case will take possession of the bonds, guaranteeing their issue; seventhly, one for naming a committee to examine and liquidate the municipal floating debt.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, August 22.—The wholesale dry goods merchants in the west are beginning to feel the effects of the railway strike owing to the difficulty experienced in moving freight over the New York Central Line, and the consequent delay in forwarding goods from the Eastern mills.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, August 23.—The engine-drivers and firemen on the railway lines of the Union Stock Yards struck on Thursday for higher wages. Forty engines are idle, and the lines are crowded with immense trains filled with fresh beef destined for the East. Work in the packing-houses is paralysed, 12,000 men being idle. If the strike continues, the packers, lacking room to store meats, will be obliged to cease work.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

PEACE REJECTED.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Advices from La Libertad report that the San Salvador Government has rejected the terms of peace proposed by the diplomatic body in Guatemala as disadvantageous. It is believed that hostilities will be renewed. The conditions of agreement thus alleged to have been rejected were the retirement of General Ezeta and the election of Dr. Ayala, the vice-president, as provisional President, who was to order a Presidential election to be held under the legal conditions in force prior to June 22.

AN EXHIBITION DESTROYED BY A HURRICANE.

VIENNA, August 22.—A terrible hurricane accompanied by a hail storm and torrential rains visited Graz, the capital of Styria, last night, and completely destroyed all the annexes and the chief hall of the great National Exhibition which was opened three weeks ago by the Emperor Francis Joseph. Besides the destruction of the whole building and the outlying pavilions, containing the furniture and household utensils and the educational exhibits were blown to the ground.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

TORONTO, August 21.—In connection with the railway accident on the 1st inst., at the Brock Avenue crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which one man and two boys were killed, the coroner's jury, at three o'clock this morning, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Tait, general superintendent of the line.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

A TRAIN DASHED TO PIECES.

READING (PENNSYLVANIA), August 22.—A terrible accident occurred to-day on the gradient railway encircling Mount Penn, which rises to a height of 800 ft. above this town. The trains descend the mountain by the momentum of their own weight. This morning, while a car containing eighteen people was standing at the top of the mountain it was accidentally detached without the usual brake being applied. The car descended with fearful velocity, running a distance of five miles in three minutes without leaving the rails. Piercing shrieks were uttered by the passengers on perceiving their peril, and many sprang out. The car, on reaching the foot of the mountain, jumped the track, and toppled over an embankment, a depth of fifty feet. The passengers who remained in the carriage were imprisoned in it. When the officials succeeded in extricating them four were found to be

dead, and all the others were suffering from injuries.

A GHOST PANIC.

BERLIN, August 20.—The children attending a large public school in the Priesdorferstrasse gave way to a panic which might have had serious results. They had become possessed of an idea that the schoolhouse was haunted, and the notion so preyed on the mind of a girl in the higher school that about noon she was seized with hysterics, and ran from the room into the hall, crying out: "A ghost is choking me—ghost is choking me." Alarmed by her cries, which filled in closely with their own fears, the whole class followed in her wake. Their frantic behaviour in turn frightened the scholars in other rooms, who at once rushed pell-mell into the hall, many taking their hands to remove the clasp of imaginary ghosts round their necks. The teachers were powerless to allay the panic, and the children dropped over one another in their despair, dashing downstairs into the street. Thanks to the width of stairs and the ampleness of other means they all reached the roadway in safety, though in the crush many of them sustained more or less severe cuts and bruising. The incident was subsequently reported to the police authorities, who deputed several officers to keep a watch on the building, and find whether some mischievous practical joker is at the bottom of the affair.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

RACINE, (Wis.), August 21.—The steam barge Monitor, of Chicago, with a cargo of timber, and carrying twelve persons, including a lady and two children, struck some rocks during a fierce gale on Monday afternoon, twenty miles off shore. The vessel sank in fifteen minutes, and the crew secured a boat, but only one car. The captain with the lady and her children clung to the floating wreckage for over two hours, fighting with the terrible storm, when finally all were got into the boat and rescued.

J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., AND THE BEHRING'S SEA QUESTION.

OTTAWA, August 21.—The report is current here that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., visits America authorised to assist and advise Sir Julian Pauncefote in the Behring's Sea negotiations. A member of the Dominion Cabinet says that official advices from Washington indicate that there will be no aggression pending the settlement of the dispute. The meagre reference to the Behring's Sea in the Queen's Speech causes much comment in official circles in Canada, and there is some disappointment at its containing no assurance that Canada's rights will be protected if the United States decline an amicable settlement. The commanders of the British cruisers have been instructed to act with all possible discretion in their dealings with American vessels in order to avoid quarrels.

LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), August 22.—A mob of thirty masked men attacked the gaol at Versailles, Ky., yesterday morning, and having dragged out a coloured man, named John Henderson, accused of murder, hanged him on a tree.

DETERMINED GLOVE FIGHT FOR \$200.

At the Ormonde Club, Walworth, on Friday night, an encounter between two 9st. men was decided, which proved one of the most stubborn contests ever witnessed. The saloon was packed to suffocation, and a tremendous crowd gathered outside to learn the verdict. The competitors were William Reader, of Fulham, who having never known defeat held the championship at the weight, and Henry Overton, of Birmingham. The latter has taken part in many competitions with success, but has not previously encountered a man with such a reputation as Reader. Speculation was not brisk, odds of 13 to 8 being laid on the Fulham youth at the start. A lot of time was cut to waste before the men were ready, and it was not until half-past ten that time was called. Mr. Angle acted as referee. From the start Reader took the lead, using his left with telling effect. He punched his opponent firmly on the body, and looked like having Overton at his mercy. After fighting five rounds the Birmingham man showed signs of punishment, and fell weak, but in the sixth round he pulled up wonderfully. Reader had the best of it during the next three bouts, the fighting being of a most determined character. In the tenth round Overton got in a heavy right-hander which staggered his opponent. For three more rounds they fought at a terrific pace. Reader gradually getting weaker. Both fought in the greatest manner possible, but Overton, although the most severely punished, stayed the better, and after knocking his man down half a dozen times eventually brought him to the ground in the thirteenth round, and Reader being unable to rise in the stipulated ten seconds, Overton was declared the winner.

LOSS OF A CARDIFF STEAMER AND THREE LIVES.

As reported by Lloyd's agent at St. Nazaire, the steamer Redbrook has been sunk after collision with the Amerique, and three of the crew perished, the remainder being landed at St. Nazaire. The Redbrook, which was a vessel of 717 tons, owned by Messrs. John Cory and Sons, Cardiff, sailed from Newport, Mon., on August 19th for St. Nazaire.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

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DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT WALTHAM CROSS.

TWO MEN KILLED AND ONE INJURED.

WALTHAM, August 20.—The children attending a large public school in the Priesdorferstrasse gave way to a panic which might have had serious results. They had become possessed of an idea that the schoolhouse was haunted, and the notion so preyed on the mind of a girl in the higher school that about noon she was seized with hysterics, and ran from the room into the hall, crying out: "A ghost is choking me—ghost is choking me."

OVERCROWDING STEAMERS.

IMPORTANT PROSECUTION.

AT Bow-street Police Court on Friday, Thomas Huntington, captain of the Glen Rose steamer of the Victoria Steamboat Company, appeared to a summons charging him with carrying 807 passengers from London to Southend on bank holiday, being 367 passengers beyond the number the vessel was certified to carry.—Mr. Butler Aspinall prosecuted on behalf of the Board of Trade, and said that the prosecution was instituted among Section 319 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. One of the inspectors belonging to the river staff went down the river as far as Sheerness to see if any offence under the Act were being committed. He came back by the defendant's boat, which was the last boat up the river. The boat was certified to carry 600 passengers. After leaving Sheerness the inspector counted 601 on board. She was passed on to Southend where some fifty-five people landed, but a very considerable number of people got on board, bringing the numbers up to 807. Before they put into Southend, the inspector complained to the defendant, as master of the boat, and he replied, "What am I to do? I cannot help it. This is the last boat up." The learned counsel said he wished it to be understood that this was not a malicious prosecution, but it was desired that it should be known that certain regulations were in force and that statutory provisions were in existence, as at such times as bank holidays this overcrowding took place to the danger of the public.—Sir Gran, in addressing the magistrate for the defence, said that the pier at Southend was not under the control of the company, but that at all piers under their control they stationed officers to prevent people crowding on board. He admitted there had been a technical offence under the Act, but submitted that a nominal fine would meet the case.—Mr. Lushington said the number was considerably in excess of that for which the boat was certified. The defendant, it had been shown, had taken no steps to prevent the overcrowding, and he could have warned each person who got on after his number was complete that they were liable to a penalty for remaining on. It was his duty not to have left the pier with all these people on board. The defendant was liable to a fine of £20, and £5. for every person he carried in excess. As it was, he would be fined £15, and £5. for every person in excess, and 2s. cost.

END OF THE TILSBURY STRIKE.

ON Friday all the men returned to work at Tilbury unconditionally, but expressed great dissatisfaction at being compelled by the London executive to do so. The men allege that the union officials had previously told them to meet for themselves. Many express their intention of severing themselves from the Dockers' Union and joining the London and Southern Counties Labour League, a powerful union at Tilbury.

SUICIDE IN A CISTERN.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquiry on Friday night at Marylebone into the circumstances attending the death of Charlotte Gibbs, single woman, who was found drowned in a cistern in Upper Spring-street, Marylebone.—Julia Mullins, a cook, stated that the patient was a woman lying in the hospital. The notice was made under the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act and merely stated that "Ellen White, an inmate of Poplar Hospital, is suffering from cholera." It is stated that Ellen White is the nurse who has been attending the sailor Teigh, who is supposed to be suffering from Asiatic cholera. The man Teigh is now fairly on the road to recovery. The wife and children of the unfortunate man, on learning the sad news, repaired to the superintendent's office, where they made anxious inquiries, being in a very distressed condition of mind. A visit to the scene of the disaster reveals a mass of ruins. There were 1,400lb. of powder in the shed at the time of the explosion, and by means of heavy rollers a part of this was being reduced from cake to dust.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.

ANOTHER CASE AT POPLAR.

On inquiry at the offices of the Poplar Board of Works, a correspondent was informed that a notice had been received from the Poplar Hospital, stating that another case of cholera had occurred, and that the patient was a woman lying in the hospital. The notice was made under the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act and merely stated that another case of cholera had occurred, and that the patient was a woman lying in the hospital.

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FIRES IN LONDON.

An alarming fire broke out soon after four o'clock on Saturday morning at George Yard, Whitechapel. Flames were suddenly seen bursting out of the windows of a brick and timber building which was used on the ground floor as stables by Messrs. Adkin and Son, while the upper floor was tenanted by Mr. J. Crouch. Some valuable horses were in the stables, and their rescue was a task of no little difficulty, the horses being torched by the smoke and the cresting of the flames overhead. In the meantime a messenger had called the firemen at Commercial-road East, and an engine was soon on the spot. The flames were bursting through the roof when the deliveries from a hydrant were brought into play, and although the surrounding premises were eventually saved, the outbreak was not overcome until the building had been very greatly damaged.

The cause of the fire is unknown.

ON Friday morning a fire broke out at 35, Swan-street, Trinity-square, upon the premises of Mr. J. Harding, by a tradesman.

He originated in the front shop, a by-lane.

The firemen from the central station on Southwark had arrived the entire

house was a mass of flames. Other premises

belonging to Mr. Harding narrowly escaped

destruction.

The buildings where the fire originated were entirely destroyed, and the adjacent houses were much damaged by smoke and water.

A call was received on Thursday night at the Whitechapel fire station for a "box-maker's warehouse well alight" in Crondall-street, Hoxton, and it was found that a building of four floors, left by 4ft. in dimensions, and used as a card-box maker's premises, was alight from top to bottom. Aid from nearly all the surrounding stations was called, and eventually six steamers and a hydrant were got to work. The fire, however, burned with great strength, and was not subdued until ten o'clock. The entire premises had then been gutted. The roof fell in, and the building finally collapsed, but the surrounding premises escaped destruction. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (North).—Mr. Coldstream (G.) has withdrawn his candidature,

or to ascertain the nature of the poll which the latter was said to desire her to take.

The jury returned a verdict of "suicide while

of unsound mind."

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[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]
THE SNAKE'S PASS.
By BRAM STOKER, M.A.

CHAPTER VI.
ON KNOCKNACAR.

There was a knock at the door. I called "Come in." The door opened slowly, and through a narrow opening Andy's shock head presented itself.

"Come in, Andy!" said Dick. "Come here and try if you can manage a glass of punch."

"Bogor!" was Andy's sole expression of acquiescence. The punch was brewed and handed to him.

"Is that as good as Widow Kelligan's?" I asked him. Andy grinned:

"All punch is good, yer 'an' re. Here's both for good health, an' here's 'The Girl's an'"—turning to me, "the Bog!" He winked, threw up his hand—and put down the empty glass. "Glory be to God" was his grace after drink.

"Well, Andy! what is it?" said Dick.

"I've heard," said he, "that yer 'an' re fan' in the mornin' to Shlemaneher, and I thought that yes you couldn't do better nor drive over to Knocknacar to-morrow am' spend the day there."

"And why Knocknacar?" I said.

Andy twirled his cap between his hands in a sheepish way. I felt that he was acting a part, but could not see any want of reality. With a little hesitation he said:

"I've gotten from what yer 'an' re sayin' on the car this mornin' that yes is both interested in bog—an' there's the beautiful bit it is in all the country there beyond. An'—moreover, it's a lovely shot intirely. If you git—have nothin' other to do, ye'd drivin' over there—if ye'd take my advice."

"What kind of bog is it, Andy?" said Dick. "Is there anythin' peculiar about it? Does it shift?"

Andy grinned a most unaccountable grin.

"Bogor, it does, surr!" he answered quickly. "Sur all bog does shift" and he grinned again.

"Andy," said Dick, laughing, "you have some joke in your mind. What is it?"

"Oh, surra wan, surr—ask the master there."

As it did not need a surgical operation to get the joke intended into the head of a man—or whatever nationality—who understood Andy's allusion, and as I did not want to explain it, I replied:

"Oh, don't ask me, Andy; I'm no authority on the subject," and I looked rather angrily at him, when Dick was not looking.

Andy hastened to put matters right—he evidently did not want to lose his day's hire on the morrow:

"Yer 'an' re, ye may take me wurr for it—there's a boy beyant at Knocknacar which'll interest you intirely—I remember it myself a lot higher up the mountain whin I was a spalpeen—it's been crawlin' down ever since. It's a mighty quare shot intirely!"

This settled the matter, and we arranged forthwith to start early on the following morning for Knocknacar, Andy, before he left, having a nightcap—out of a tumbler.

We were astir fairly early in the morning, and having finished a breakfast sufficiently substantial to tide us over till dinner time, we started on our journey. The mare was in good condition for work, the road was level, and the prospect fine, and altogether we enjoyed our drive immensely. As we looked back we could see Knocknacar rising on the edge of the coast away to our right, and seemingly surrounded by a network of foam-girt islands, for a breeze was blowing freshly from the south-west.

At the foot of the mountain—or rather, hill—there was a small, clean-looking sheepish. Here Andy stopped and put up the mare; then he brought us up a narrow lane bounded by thick hedges of wild briar to where we could see the bog which was the object of our visit. Dick's foot was still painful, so I had to give him an arm, as on yesterday. We crossed over two fields, from which the stones had been collected and placed in heaps. The land was evidently very rocky, for here and there—more especially in the lower part—the grey rock cropped up in places. At the top of the farthest field Andy pointed out an isolated rock rising sharply from the grass.

"Look there, yer 'an' re; whin I remembur first, that rock was as far off from the bog as we are now from the boren—an' luk at it now! why, the bog is close to it, so it is." He then turned and looked at a small heap of stones. "Murther! but there is a quare thing. Why that heap, not a year ago, was as high as the top is that rock. Bogor, it's bein' burnd, it is!"

Dick looked quite excited as he turned to me and said:

"Why, Art, old fellow, here is the very thing we were talking about. This bog is an instance of the gradual changing of the locality of a bog by the filtration of its water through the clay beds resting on the bed-rock. I wonder if the people here will let me make some investigations! Andy, who owns this land?"

"Oh, I can tell yer 'an' that well enough; it's Misster Moriarty from Knocknacar. Him, surr," turning to me, "that ye seen at Widow Kelligan's that night the storm."

"Does he farm it himself?"

"No, surra—me father rint it. The cold mare was ris on this very spot."

"Do you think your tather will let me make some investigations here, if I get Mr. Moriarty's permission also?"

"Throth, an' will, surr—wid all the pleasure in life—iv' course," he added, with native shrewdness, "if there's no harm run to his land—or if there's a harrun done to his land, it's pev for."

"All right, Andy," said I; "I'll be answerable for that part of it."

We went straight away with Andy to see the elder Sullivan. We found him in his cabin at the foot of the hill—a pale old man of nearly eighty, with all his senses untouched, and he was all that could be agreeable. I told him who I was, and that I could afford to recompense him if any damage should be done. Dick explained to him that to far from doing harm, what he would do would probably prevent the spreading of the bog, and would in some case much enhance the value of his holding, and in addition give him the use of a spring on his land. Accordingly we went back to make further investigations. Dick had out his note-book in an instant, and took accurate note of everything; he measured and probed

the earth, tapped the rocks with the little geological hammer which he always carried, and finally set himself down to make an accurate map of the locality, I acting as his assistant in the measurements. Andy left us for a while, but presently appeared, hot and flushed. As he approached, Dick observed:

"Andy has been drinking the health of all his relatives. We must keep him employed here, or we may get a spill going."

The object of his solicitude came and sat on a rock beside us, and looked on. Presently he came over, and said to Dick:

"Yer 'an', can I help ye in yer wrurk? Sure, if ye only want wan hand to help ye, mayhap min' do. An' thin, yer 'an' here might hop up to the top in the mountain; there's a mighty purty view there intirely, an' we could enjoy it, though ye can't get up widye lame fut."

"Good idea!" said Dick. "You go up on top, Art. This is very dull work, and Andy can hold the tape for me as well as you or any one else. You can tell me all about it when you come down."

"Do, yer 'an'. Tell him all ye see," said Andy, as I prepared to ascend. "If ye go up softie the shady parts, mayhap ye'd think another bit of bog he the way."

I had grown so suspicious of Andy's double entente, that I looked at him keenly to see if there was any fresh joke on; but his face was innocently grave, and he was seemingly intent on the steel tang which he was holding.

I proceeded up the mountain. It was a very pleasant one to climb, or rather to ascend, for it was nearly all covered with grass. Here and there on the lower half, were clumps of stunted trees, all warped sideways by the prevailing westerly wind, lindens, mountain ash, and others. Higher up they disappeared, but there was still a pleasant sprinkling of hedge-rows. As the vulture grew on the south side higher than on the north or west, I followed it and drew near the top. As I got closer, I heard some one singing.

"By Jove," said I to myself, "the woman of this country have sweet voices!"—indeed, this was by no means the first time I had noticed the fact. I listened, and as I drew nearer to the top of the hill, I took care not to make any noise which might disturb the singer. It was an odd sensation to stand in the shadow of the hill-top, on that September day, and listen to "Ave Maria" sung by the unknown voice of an unseen singer. I made a feeble joke all to myself:

"My experience of the girls of the world is that of vos et preteris nihil."

There was an infinity of pathos in the voice—some sweet, sad yearning, as though the earthly spirit was singing with an unearthly voice—and the idea came on me with a sense of conviction that some deep unhappiness underlay that appeal to the Mother of Sorrows. I listened, and somehow felt guilty. It almost seemed that I was profaning some shrine of womanhood, and I took myself to task severely in something of the following strain:

"That poor girl has come to this hill-top for solitude. She thinks she is alone with Nature and Nature's God, and pours forth her soul freely; and you, wretched, tainted man, break in on the sanctity of her solitude—of her prayer. For shame! for shame!"

Then—men are all hypocrites—I stole guiltily forward to gain a peep at the singer who thus communed with Nature and Nature's God, and the sanctity of whose solitude and prayer I was violating.

A tuft of heath grew just at the top; behind this I crouched and, parting its luxuriance, looked through.

For my pains I only saw a back, and that back presented in the most ungainly way of which graceful woman is capable. She was seated on the ground, not even raised upon a stone. Her knees were raised to the level of her shoulders, and her outstretched arms confined her legs below the knees—she was, in fact, in much the same attitude as boys are at games of cock-fighting.

And yet there was something very touching in the attitude—something of self-oblivion so complete that I felt a renewed feeling of guiltiness as an intruder. Whether her reasons be esthetic, moral, educational, or disciplinary, no self-respecting woman ever I have seen that should ever have entertained such an absurd idea.

Youth is not naturally stand off, and before many minutes the two visitors to the hill top had laid aside reserve and were chatting freely. I had many questions to ask of local matters, for I wanted to find out what I could of my fair companion without seeming to be too inquisitive; but she seemed to fight shy of all such topics, and when we parted my ignorance of her name and surroundings remained as profound as it had been at first. She, however, wanted to know all about London. She knew it only by hearsay; for some of the questions which she asked me were amazingly simple—manifestly she had something of the invisible charm with which Shlemaneher had latterly seemed to hold me—or the spell which it had laid upon me—seemed to pass away, and I found myself smiling that I should ever have entertained such an absurd idea.

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The song died away, and then there was a gulf and a low suppressed moan. Her head drooped between her knees, her shoulders shook, and I could see that she was weeping. I wished to get away, but for a few moments I was afraid to stir lest she should hear me. The solitude, now that the vibration of her song had died out of the air, seemed oppressive. In those few seconds a new mood seemed to come over her. She suddenly abandoned her dejected position, and with the grace and agility of a young fawn leaped to her feet. I could see that the conviction was borne upon me that I stood before my fate. Sir Gernaint's ejaculations rose to my lips:

"Here by God's rood, the es maid for me!"

One thing gave me much delight. The sadness seemed to have passed quite away—for the time, at all events. Her eyes, which had at the first been glassy with recent tears, were now lit with keenest interest, and she seemed to have entirely forgotten the cause of her sorrow.

"Good!" thought I to myself complacently. "At least I have helped to brighten her life, though it be but for one hour."

Even whilst I was thinking she rose suddenly—we had been sitting on a bank—"Goodness! how the time passes!" she said; "I must run home at once."

"Let me see you home," I said eagerly. Her great eyes opened, and she said with a grave simplicity that took me "way down" to use American slang:

"Why?"

"Just to see that you get home safely," I stammered. She laughed merrily:

"No fear for me. I'm safer on this mountain than anywhere in the world—almost," she added, and the grave, blushing expression of her face.

"Well, but I would like to," I urged. Again she answered with grave, sweet seriousness:

"Oh, no, sir; that would not do. What would folk say to see me walking with a gentleman like you?" The answer was conclusive. I shrank my shoulders because I was a man, and had a man's pertinacity under disappointment; and then I took off my hat and bowed—not ironically, but cheerfully, so as to set her at ease—for I had the good fortune to have been born with a natural coquetry.

Dick explained to him that to far from doing harm, what he would do would probably prevent the spreading of the bog, and would in some case much enhance the value of his holding, and in addition give him the use of a spring on his land. Accordingly we went back to make further investigations. Dick had out his note-book in an instant, and took accurate note of everything; he measured and probed

the earth, tapped the rocks with the little geological hammer which he always carried, and finally set himself down to make an accurate map of the locality, I acting as his assistant in the measurements.

Andy left us for a while, but presently he came over, and said to Dick:

"Andy has been drinking the health of all his relatives. We must keep him employed here, or we may get a spill going."

The object of his solicitude came and sat on a rock beside us, and looked on. Presently he came over, and said to Dick:

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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

In spite of the "bores" and their irresponsible incapacity, the Government can show a good record of legislation during the past session. It is true that Ministers have not been able to do for Ireland all they had hoped to effect. Still, her people have no reason to consider themselves neglected; the Light Railways Act is, in itself, a considerable boon, and should greatly benefit the farmers and peasantry in getting their produce to market. This is the sort of legislation that the sister Isle needs, and which she surely got from former Governments.

As regards the personal side of the session, no reasonable person can deny that all the honours fall to the Ministerial phalanx. While Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Goschen have largely increased their already brilliant reputations, Mr. Gladstone and his lieutenants have blighted theirs by falling more and more into Parnellite methods and ideas. Sir William Harcourt especially has suffered deterioration from evil companionship with those whom he used to denounce so bitterly. Nor does Mr. Morley stand higher than he did in public estimation; it is becoming plain even to his warmest friends that he would never fill Mr. Gladstone's shoes in a satisfied manner.

It would be ungracious and ungrateful to omit recognition of the excellent work performed by Mr. W. H. Smith as leader of the House of Commons. Always courteous and good-tempered, he unflinchingly stuck to his post when failing health bade him seek rest, and he did all in his power to push forward the national business. There is not one member of the Opposition, I feel convinced, who would not heartily join me in wishing the popular First Lord of the Treasury a complete and permanent recovery. Should he be unable, however, to resume his position when Parliament meets, Lord Salisbury will not fail to seek to provide a suitable successor.

That erratic but exceedingly able statesman, Lord Randolph Churchill, has latterly recovered, to a large extent, the confidence of his party. His more recent speeches were as loyal as need be, giving the lie emphatically to the Gladstonite fabrication that he had bankrolled for Home Rule. It is quite certain that Lord Randolph will be back among his former colleagues before long, a wiser, if not a sadder, man than when he broke with them because he was not allowed to have his own way in all things.

Among the non-official members, few, if any, can be considered to have added increased lustre to their previous reputations. Too many have sought to gain fame by sheer weight of verbosity; these seem to imagine that a member has only to talk as copiously as Mr. Gladstone to rival him in eloquence. Mr. Braidaugh is distinctly advancing in the esteem of the House; there is an honesty about the man which catches favour even among those to whom his political and social ethics are anathema.

And the "bores"—what is to be said about Sir George Campbell, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Conyngham, Mr. Stovey, and the rest of the wearisome crew? Merely that they have done all in their power to render Parliamentary institutions unworkable. They may not have had that intention, but it is the fact that their boundless talkativeness gave occasion to foreign critics to scoff at the "Mother of Parliaments." How this mischievous nuisance is to be stopped for stopped it must be—rests with the future to decide. Perhaps we shall have to come to a time rule, as in amateur parliaments, limiting speeches to so many minutes.

OLD IZAAK.

I have frequently had occasion to refer to and comment on the foul condition of the Lee, and the position taken up by the Tottenham Local Board in respect of it, but any language of mine has been mildness itself compared with the remarks of a writer in the County Council Gazette. Discussing the water supply of the metropolis, this gentleman refers to the "evasive trick" of the Tottenham authorities, and goes on to say that the very atmosphere of the district of Clapton is "injected by the waters of the Lee in consequence of the horrible pollution which the foreign traveller in Witland. The "nest" was a circular piece of bare ground near the Waggoner River, about five or six yards in diameter. From its appearance it seemed as if the crocodile had wheeled round and round several times, and so cleared away the plants from the spot, in order to let the sun have full power over the eggs. Inside this circle four pits, each about two feet deep, had been dug, and the eggs, to the number of about ninety altogether, had been placed in them. The natives say that the crocodile digs one of these pits and lays from twenty to twenty-five eggs in it in one day. The next day a second pit is made and filled, and so on for all the four. They further state that the female crocodile never leaves the "nest" from the time when it is constructed until the hatching of the young, which occurs in two months. This last part of the story seems to me very improbable, for reptiles are not generally so solicitous for the well-being of their eggs or young, and I fear that the mother crocodile would be rather lean after two months' fast, for she could obtain but little food while forced to remain in her "nest." In fact, I fear that she would be rather inclined to devour her own offspring when they emerged at the end of the period. I know that a newt and probably a snake would do so under the circumstances, and I hardly think that a crocodile would resist the temptation.

With "St. Paul" on the Monday, "Lobengung," "Christus," and other selections on the Wednesday, and "Elijah" on the following Friday, the Mendelssohn Festival programme will be highly attractive, and I hope to see the Palace crowded on all three days, and also on the previous Friday, when the usual rehearsal, at moderate prices, will take place.

Madame Adeline Patti has been engaged by Messrs. Harrison, the well-known Birmingham entrepreneurs, as the "star" of a concert party which will visit fifteen of the principal cities in October and November next. She will sing at the Albert Hall November 3rd and 21st, and I hope she may by that time find a song to take the place of "Home, Sweet Home," or—if she be determined on repeating the well-known ditty—will kindly omit the ridiculous operatic cadenzas with which she usually spoils the last verse.

The Norwich Festival will commence on Tuesday, October 14th, with Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," followed on the succeeding Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday by equally familiar works, and a few novelties, including Dr. Hubert Parry's cantata, "L'Allegro ed il Penseroso." I think he should be informed that Milton's beautiful work has already been set by a person named Handel.

Mr. Samuel Whitahorn writes me that he is the lucky angler who had such a good take of fish at Richmond, on the night of the tournament, and when the river was illuminated. Fishing from the bank, Mr. Whitahorn captured no less than eight brace of barbel, the heaviest weighing 5lb. 7oz., and the lightest 1lb. 10oz. I quite agree with my correspondent, that considering the river-fete and the blaze of lamps and fireworks on the water, the take was a very good one indeed.

The visit on the South London United visiting list to the Blackfriars Angling Society on Tuesday was a big success, notwithstanding only twelve clubs were represented. These twelve clubs, however, turned up in such strong force that the room was crowded. I had fully intended to be present, but was prevented through illness. The next meeting of this list will be to the Clapham Junction Angling Society, on Tuesday, September 2nd.

On Friday last Mr. A. George and Mr. E.

Mills, of the Caledonian Angling Society, had a splendid show of fish. Mr. George caught forty dace, weighing 19lb. 10oz., the heaviest two being 1lb. 10oz. and 1lb. 12oz.; six roach, weighing 2lb. 4oz., and one trout, which turned the scale at 1lb. 2oz., making a total of 24lb. Mr. E. Mills, dace, 10lb. 10oz. (the heaviest weighing 1lb. 10oz.), and 4lb. of roach—or a total of 14lb. 10oz. On the following day Mr. Mills, fishing the same swim, only had five dace, but they weighed 5lb. 2oz., an average of 1lb. 6oz. each, and 1lb. of roach. Mr. T. Wardle had a few dace from the Colne.

There is some talk, without any reason for it, that the barbel are showing themselves to be very scarce in the Thames, with the prospect that the river will in time lose them altogether. This assumption is substantially negatived by the reports from Staines. Last week and since then, at Lalcham, Mr. Church and friend, fishing with Alfred Harris, in one day caught thirty-two barbel and nine chub. About twenty years ago there was a complete scarcity of barbel, as far as angling was concerned, but they could be seen lying on the bed of the river like a parcel of stones, and nothing would induce them to feed. Fisher-folk gave up subscribing to the T.A.F.S., because they thought that fish had left the river; but time, which proves everything, proved otherwise, and the sport again returned. The barbel, in the early part of this season, through a period of dry weather and almost stagnant water, got covered with insects, and they could be seen jumping about in all directions, trying to clean themselves, and in the opinion of the fishermen, are only just recovering from their unhealthy condition.

The river is in good form for all round fishing, and angling, principally for roach and dace, is being carried out. Many of the anglers are on their holidays, and the fish farms of Norfolk and Suffolk are their principal resorts. The facilities afforded by the Great Eastern Railway in getting to the broads and rivers of those countries are most liberal, and this was the first company that made concessions to the anglers in the angling resorts near London. The Great Yarmouth Piscatorial Society invite the London anglers to visit their club-room at the Duke's Head, near the Town Hall, and offer to give them every information as to places where to fish and how to get there. My friend, Mr. W. H. Brougham, who has recently been visiting the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads and rivers, strongly recommends the London anglers, if they want some good fishing combined with a sea-side trip, to go to Yarmouth and make friends with the Piscatorial Society, and they will not regret his advice.

PIPER PAN.

My friend, Signor Lago, has, by my advice, withdrawn Donizetti's opera, "Anna Bolena," from the list of Italian operas to be produced at Covent Garden under his able management during the months of October and November next. He is in treaty with the celebrated tenor, Masini, who is renowned on the continent for his impersonation of the character originally "created" by Rubini, but whether Masini be or be not engaged for the ensuing season, "Anna Bolena" (Italian for "Anne Boleyn") will not be produced.

Rubini used to win enthusiastic applause in the beautiful and pathetic aria, "Vivi tu," which I strongly recommend to the attention of our tenors, to most of whom "Anna Bolena" is unknown. Both dramatically and musically it is a weak opera, belonging to a bygone school, for which modern connoisseurs have little respect. I can recollect hearing it at Her Majesty's Opera, and being astonished to find one of the leading melodies identical with Bishop's "Home, Sweet Home." I cannot help thinking there is some ground for the impression that both composers made use of old Sicilian melody.

I hope that Signor Lago will produce "Simone Boccanegra," which is one of Verdi's best works. It is little known here, but I am familiar with every bar of the score, and venture to say that in its revised form, with an alibetto by Boito and a re-written score by Verdi, it is in every way effective and interesting. The plot is certainly very tragic, but that is the characteristic of all Verdi's operas, excepting the one comic (and unsuccessful) opera, "Un Giorno di Regno," which was produced just fifty years ago.

There is something very pathetic in Verdi's account of his mental sufferings while engaged in writing this comic opera. The younger of his two children died in the month of April, the elder in May, and his young wife in June. "I was alone alone!" Within the space of two months my three loved ones had disappeared for ever, and in the midst of this terrible anguish, to avoid breaking the engagement he had contracted, I was compelled to write and finish a comic opera!

My readers will perhaps remember how successful was the grand performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at the Crystal Palace last week. The success achieved on that occasion has induced the directors to make preparations for a "Mendelssohn Festival," on Handel Festival scale, to be given at the Palace two years hence.

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"Symphony in G" last Saturday, and also to other classical works.

The programme of the customary classical concert on Wednesday last was equally meritorious; including Beethoven's finest symphony, No. 5, in C minor, and his almost equally superb piano-forte concerto in E flat, welcome selections from Wagner, Grieg, and Massenet, and several selections from Mozart, Handel, and Verdi. I lack space for detailed criticism, and must be content to say that the concert did credit to all concerned in it.

There is some talk, without any reason for it, that the barbel are showing themselves to be very scarce in the Thames, with the prospect that the river will in time lose them altogether. This assumption is substantially negatived by the reports from Staines. Last week and since then, at Lalcham, Mr. Church and friend, fishing with Alfred Harris, in one day caught thirty-two barbel and nine chub. About twenty years ago there was a complete

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A ludicrous blunder was recently made by the Times in reference to Schubert's "unfinished" symphony. "H. moll" in German means "H. minor," but the Times—apparently ignorant of a fact known to all musicians—assumed that "H. moll" was the name of the composer of Schubert's andante, and printed as follows: "Andante. ans der Unvollendeten. H. moll." "Sinfonie. Schubert." Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture was described as "Overture 3 opp.—very 'dark saying,' on which I can throw no light."

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Mr. F. P. Perkins gave a friendly warning to those about to purchase tortoises. He has observed—and so have I—that a good many of the land tortoises sold in the shops are infested with a species of tick, or ixodes, resembling a small beetle, which clings tightly to the soft skin about the bases of the legs, and gains its nutriment by sucking the blood. These creatures are very effectively concealed in the folds of the skin, and often may pass unnoticed if the tortoise is not carefully examined. Now, when these ticks are full to repletion, they let go their hold and drop off. They thus are liable to be introduced into house or garden, where they would be very unpleasant visitors, for they are said to attack themselves to the first animal or even man that comes in their way.

Mr. Perkins tells us that he has it on Miss Robina's authority that these parasites are very common in the brushwood in America, where they attach themselves to the first passing object.

The above facts are certainly well worth the consideration of those about to invest in land tortoises.

Then I have seen "Dr. Bill" again. I found the thing a little melancholy. Mr. Grahame is a clever actor, but rather colourless. Mr. Shinn cannot be accepted as a due equivalent for Mr. Chevalier, nor has Miss Huntington quite the personal attraction of Miss Robina. Even Miss Linden was absent on this particular occasion, and the only solatium for my wounded feelings was supplied by Miss Alma Stanley, who, in Miss Brough's old part, was rather emphatic, but at the same time, richly humorous and effective. The piece is well worth seeing again, if only for her performance.

How much the effectiveness of a rôle depends upon the actor who undertakes it!

"Little Jack Sheppard" has been the attraction at the Standard, and, comparing the production with that at the Gaiety, I could not help feeling how much the original representation owed to its original interpreters, Miss Farren, Mr. Leslie, Mr. David James, Miss Wadman. Their successors did very well, and elicited much applause, but, apart from Miss Robina and Mr. Dallas, there was an air of innumerable about the "show." I was especially sorry for the successor of Mr. Leslie, who could not be expected to satisfy those who had seen the one and only "Fred."

Talking of farming reminds me that, when staying the other day with a rural friend, I was served with some cold ham for breakfast which struck me as particularly nice, being plump, juicy, and exceedingly well-flavoured.

On inquiry, I found that it had been purchased from a small farmer in the neighbourhood, being fed and cured by himself. And the price? Only eighteenpence a pound, being threepence or fourpence less than I am accustomed to pay in London for hams in no way superior. Here then, would seem to be an opening for co-operative agency. The place where I purchased the ham will be rather above the average. In that case, the agricultural interest will be better off than for many a year.

Talking of farming reminds me that, when staying the other day with a rural friend, I was served with some cold ham for breakfast which struck me as particularly nice, being plump, juicy, and exceedingly well-flavoured.

Having stowed away our heterogeneous but most excellent repast, we took up steam for Dorking and thence to Reigate, a delightful journey throughout, through a beautiful scenery as could well be desired. The only disagreeable we met with the whole way from Guildford was the very steep and dangerous hill between Gomshall and Westgate. As we went cautiously going down, with brakes full on, a youth of the scorching species on a safety bicycle came flying past at eighteen or twenty miles an hour, grinning like a baboon, as if he felt the eyes of an admirer world upon him. This idiot very nearly collided with a trap which was ascending the hill, and also came perilously near our party. Had the reckless fellow run into some unfortunate pedestrian, one or both must have been fully justified, I consider, in returning a verdict of manslaughter.

At Reigate we pushed up the stiff ascent of the London road, refreshing with most grateful draught ginger-beer and cider at the New Tree Bear that name in mind, brothers of the wheel; it is an unpretentious little hostelry, but the thirsty soul could not come across a better. Beyond, or rather above it, for the road goes straight up like a ladder, the steepest part of the ascent has to be negotiated, which we accomplished on foot. And so home along the London road, with its easy gradients and long stretches of "coasting." Altogether, about fifty miles, occupying a little less than nine hours, including halts, full of pleasure from beginning to end, and leaving us fresh that we could easily have done another twenty or thirty miles had there been occasion.

To all wheelmen, veterans as well as novices, I warmly command "The Art and Pastime of Cycling," by R. J. McCredy and A. J. Wilson, whose names are a sufficient guarantee of good workmanship. The book which can be obtained either of Messrs. Iliffe or at Whealing's office, is a perfect repository of valuable information bearing upon cycling in all its developments. Thoroughly practical, it teaches just what beginners want to know, while old hands will gather from its instructive pages not a few precious wrinkles both for the path and the road. Mr. McCredy's recent conquering career against the fastest British racers, and also against the scythe-bearer, should give an impetus to the sale of this excellent handbook.

It is quite bad enough that the hats and bonnets threatened to be launched upon us in September from across the Channel are, as a rule, singularly ungraceful in form; many of them, without retaining any of the simple elegance of the present style, are nothing more than out-and-out extravagances of the really pretty bonnets and hats of the summer. This tendency to exaggerate pretty forms to the point of ugliness is always a danger to be guarded against, especially by those who cannot afford more than one or two hats or bonnets for the season. But my greatest complaint is the profuse re-introduction of the hideously inelegant use of birds as the most prominent garniture of the coming head-dresses.

In the skillfully-drawn page of studies contributed by the Paris artist of the "Gentlemen," to which I alluded last week, we are given eight novelties in the hats and bonnets for September; but of these few are present, as their most striking adornments, the entire skins, wings, tail, head, beak, and legs complete, of one or two birds placed in more or less tortured and unnatural positions. One of these is described as "a white pigeon crouched, so as to show its feet in the most helpless manner." Of another of the pictured models we are told and shown how "the dent in the crown of the hat serves as a nest for birds that are discontented." Now, the whole world acknowledges the position La Belle France has won for herself as the universal giver of fashions to all smart people, because of her generally exquisite taste and instinctive sense of the fitness of things in matters pertaining to ladies dress. But my Parisian sisters are altogether at fault here; there is nothing artistically pleasing, nothing whatever that synchronizes with the fitness of things in having the bodies of birds in the most incongruous attitudes stitched upon the bonnets and hats of ladies. The idea, repulsive in itself, is the outcome of extreme artificiality straining after a sensational effect. It has been spoken against and written against many times by persons of the highest cultivation among leaders of English society, and, I hope, will never reappear as a Paris fashion.

Over and above the purely aesthetic aspect of the question there is another point of view which should, I think, make us all agree to set our faces against the introduction of birds as decorations for our bonnets. The horrid fashion means the slaughter of tens of thousands of beautiful birds in this as well as in foreign countries. There are whole districts I could name in the tropics almost entirely denuded of the birds of richest plumage which once abounded there, but are now seldom met with, having been trapped and killed wholesale to supply the ladies of Europe and America during the last craze for bird trimmings. I am certain my colleague "Buckland Junior" could furnish statistics on this head. Even "Caprice," the pleasant writer on the Paris fashions I have quoted above, is fully aware of the danger hanging over the feathered tribes through the latest novelties from Paris it is his duty to record. As if touched with malice of a still more serious sort in riding along the Queen's highway with bare knees gives occasion for the scoffer to wag his censorious tongue, and so tends to bring the excise would equally serve were they to divest themselves of clothes altogether. Properly-made knickerbockers do not interfere to any sensible extent with the freedom of the knees, and when these garments are worn, the stockings can be rolled above the calfs, thus dispensing with garters. To go careering along the Queen's highway with bare knees gives occasion for the scoffer to wag his censorious tongue, and so tends to bring the excise would equally serve were they to divest themselves of clothes altogether. Properly-made knickerbockers do not interfere to any sensible extent with the freedom of the knees, and when these garments are worn, the stockings can be rolled above the calfs, thus dispensing with garters. To go careering along the Queen's highway with bare knees gives occasion for the scoffer to wag his censorious tongue, and so tends to bring the excise would equally serve were they to divest themselves of clothes altogether. Properly-made knickerbockers do not interfere to any sensible extent with the freedom of the knees, and when these garments are worn, the stockings can be rolled above the calfs, thus dispensing with garters. To go careering along the Queen's highway with bare knees gives occasion for the scoffer to wag his censorious tongue, and so tends to bring the excise would equally serve were they to divest themselves of clothes altogether. Properly-made knickerbockers do not interfere to any sensible extent with the freedom of the knees, and when these garments are worn, the stockings can be rolled above the calfs, thus dispensing with garters. To go careering along the Queen's highway with bare knees gives occasion for the scoffer to wag his censorious tongue, and so tends to bring the excise would equally serve were they to divest themselves of clothes altogether. Properly-made knickerbockers do not interfere to any sensible extent with the freedom of the knees, and when these garments are worn, the stockings can be rolled above

JACK ALLROUND.

number of letters continue to come to about the dressing and preserving of tomatoes, and unfortunately my space has been too overcrowded to give, as I had hoped, a full recipe for the cooking of this favorite fruit or vegetable, whichever you like to call it. Many readers will, no doubt, be anxious to know what to do with home-grown tomatoes that they cannot get to fully ripen. Therefore, give a recipe in answer to many Dodd," "Mary E.," "Jas. S." "Felix." The latter writes from Canada:—"I should be glad if you could tell me of any way for preserving tomatoes. I have grown a lot, and expect few of them will ripen, although I have taken advice of 'Adam,' given in your paper a few weeks ago, and keep them cut down to the sun to get at them as much as possible to give them every chance. Still, they are rare they ripen out here, and you will only oblige by telling me what course to take with them." It is not, I believe, generally known that quite green tomatoes are an excellent preserve, but they do, and the people prefer them to figs.

remove the stems from the tomatoes which may be used either in the quite green or in the stage turning from green to red but not entirely ripe. Some mix the stems together, and I have known it to be with good effect, but my own practice is to keep the quite green and the merely unripe fruit separate. I prefer also allowing a pound of white sugar to a pound of fruit, often only three-quarters of a pound is used to a pound of fruit. Put the green and tomatoes into the preserving pan with sufficient water to dissolve the sugar and mix it into a syrup, say about half a pint water to two pounds of sugar, add sliced onion, one lemon to two pounds of the fruit, boil slowly until thoroughly done, then the tomatoes are quite boiled remove them and continue to boil the syrup until it thickens, place the tomatoes in jars or crocks, pour the hot syrup over it and finally tie the boiling remove the scum as it rises.

Caterham says, "I have a very old oil painting. It is thickly coated with common varnish, which I was persuaded, to put on forty years ago. Will you kindly tell what to use, and how to clean and restore?" Technically speaking, to clean an oil painting is to remove the varnish, while to restore the painting is to touch it up with proper colours when the varnish is removed, and then to revarnish it. The restoration to this extent of course requires a skilled artist, and even to him it is, generally speaking, a very difficult matter. But, not to go to the length of restoration, the cleaning of oil paintings is often successfully accomplished by amateurs. The slowest but undoubtedly the safest method of proceeding is to carefully work off the old varnish with the soft upper joints of the fingers, using the thumb for preference, the object to be kept in view being to loosen and remove the varnish without touching the colours; this must be done with absolute evenness, and requires great care. You first remove the painting from the frame; you next dust it well, then rub it all over with a cut raw potato, wipe it dry, and commence working off the varnish with fingers and thumb. When the cleaning is done it should be revarnished with the best varnish; this should be done in a warm room, without draughts, and kept perfectly free from dust.

In reply to A. P., "Constant Reader," Mother with Thirsty Boys," "P's and Q's," and "T. F.," who have asked for a powder "that will not cake or turn bad if kept in a bottle," and that "can be used for summer drinks," &c., the following ingredients are required to make, say a little over a pound and a half of the stuff:—One pound of the best lump sugar pounded and finely sifted—the sifted sugar you get at the grocer's as "castor sugar" will answer—five ounces of pulverized tartaric acid, four ounces of a half of carbonate of soda, and one atom of essence of lemon. Each of the powders must be thoroughly dried separately before they are mixed together, and if the tartaric acid lumps at all when drying it, you must crush it out into fine powder with the back of a clean dry silver tablespoon. The powders can be dried on plates or dishes before the fire, or in a cool, opened oven, but they must be perfectly dry and in a powdered condition before you mix them. The mixture should be done quickly in a warm dry room, and you should have ready a perfectly dry wide-mouthed and well-stoppered bottle to hold the powder as soon as mixed. When all are thoroughly dry, first well mix the soda with the sugar, then mix in the tartaric acid, after which add the essence of lemon, and if you wish, one drop of otto of roses, which gives the fragrance specially esteemed by some. When all are well mixed together sift the whole through a piece of muslin from one warm dish into another, then put it in the bottle, cork close, and keep it in a dry place.

J. M. K. wishes to know how to mount photographs for framing. You can use ordinary paste, made with flour and water, but a preparation is—put an ounce and a half of liquid gelatine to soak in a pint of water. When the gelatine gets soft, place the vessel you have it in in a considerably larger vessel containing hot water, and keep up the heat until it is quite melted, then add five ounces methylated spirit and one ounce glycerine, keep this in a well-covered bottle. To mount the photograph properly with perfect smoothness, and to avoid the risk of warping, you should have a squeegee, which is a roller faced with indiarubber on a wooden handle. The roller should be longer than the widest print to be mounted. They can be had at any shop that sells photographic apparatus.

When about to mount your photograph lay it face up in a flat dish or basin of slightly warmed water; when soaked through take it up, let the water run off, and lay the print on a sheet of blotting-paper to remove the surplus moisture while you proceed to brush off the paste or the above preparation over the mount. Put it on thinly, but leave no slightest portion or spot without the cement. Now take your wet photograph, lay it on the pasted mount, arrange its position so you will find it to slide easily on the gelatine with very light pressure of the fingers, and when it is correctly settled lay a smooth sheet of white paper on it and then pass the squeegee quickly over it, first one way, then the other; this presses out all the superfluous paste, and leaves your picture even and glossy. Have a fine clean white cloth rag or pocket handkerchief, dip that into warm water, and with it wipe off all the gelatine or paste round the edges of the photo. Do not wet the latter, as photo stand a deal of water.

A correspondent from Godalming asks to be helped out of a difficulty. She wants to convert a large quantity of vegetable marrow into jam," and does not know how to set about it. The marrows should be ripe—the young immature fruit does not turn out as well. Peel the marrows, remove the seeds, and the soft string near part the seeds, then cut the marrows into pieces about one inch thick by one and a half or two inches long. To every pound of fruit allow a pound of lump sugar, and to four pounds of fruit allow a tablespoonful of rough ginger, well bruised and tied in two muslin bags, and half a pintful of essence of eucalyptus tied up in a trifle.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Fourteen Persons Killed: Forty Injured.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Wood's Holl branch of the old Colony Railway. An express train, consisting of eight passenger carriages, left Boston for Wood's Holl. It was a few minutes late when it passed Quincey, and was running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour to make up lost time. Two hundred yards beyond Quincey the line curves and runs through a steep cutting. A gang of workmen have been repairing the metals of the curve, and had probably failed to properly secure the outside rail. At all events, from this or some other cause the engine and three carriages, consisting of the smoking, baggage, and drawing-room cars, jumped the line and ran up the embankment with terrible force. Being finally stopped by the steep incline, the engine rolled back and was thrown across the line. The fourth car, with seventy-five passengers, crashed forward into the boiler of the engine, which was pierced, causing an immediate escape of steam and scalding water, which was thrown over the passengers of the car. The latter were hurled into the forward end, imprisoned there by the débris, and literally boiled alive by the steam and hot water.

The four other carriages which were thrown off the line contained over 300 passengers, a large number of whom were badly injured. Those who were unharmed immediately went to the rescue of the others. With hatchets and crowbars they smashed in the bottom of the fourth carriage and dragged out the unfortunate dead and dying from their prison.

SHOCKING SCENES.

Fourteen were taken out dead, and forty severely injured. Many of the latter cannot live. The rescuers say that they never saw such a terrible sight, nor such intense suffering. In the cases of the dead, the flesh dropped from their bones as they were taken out, and all were beyond recognition. The injured were laid upon the grass, where they remained shrieking with agony. Nothing whatever could be done for them for some time, but surgeons finally arrived and did the best for the injured people. The fireman's body was found under the boiler. Reliefs trains with surgeons, physicians, and stretcher-bearers were sent to the scene as soon as possible, and the wounded are now lying in adjacent private houses. Many miraculous escapes are reported. Nearly all the passengers were persons returning from their seaside vacation.

THE BOW-STREET POLICE AND THE RECENT STRIKE.

Volunteers having been called for to replace the men who were either dismissed or transferred from the E. or Bow-street, Division, of the metropolitan police, as the result of the recent strike, some 120 eligible members of the force have just been selected. In the interval the places of the discharged or transferred men have been temporarily filled up by men from the reserves of the L (Kennington) and C (Vine-street) Divisions, and now the permanent places have been taken by volunteers drafted from the force stationed in the various divisions of the metropolis.

AN INGENIOUS THIEF.

A man speaking English, and describing himself as James Ferguson, of Glasgow, but whose real name and antecedents are a mystery, has been sentenced at Kennington Assizes to ten years' imprisonment for two jewel robberies. In July, 1883, he was arrested at Aiglon for refusing to pay his score of £12/- Jewels and picklocks were found upon him, and the former were found to be the proceeds of two burglaries that had been recently committed.

In his defence he said that a Frenchman told him where some jewellery was hidden, and asked him to go and fetch it. He was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, his "finely-cut" visage remaining unmoved when his doom was pronounced. While in prison he began very cleverly making picklocks out of the wood fuel in his cell, but this was discovered before he could attempt to escape. He foiled all attempts to photograph him. His voice and manner indicate respectable parentage. He hinted to his fellow-prisoners that he had taken part in great robberies at Paris and Lyons.

A STARTLING TELEGRAM.

As a climax to the naval manoeuvres, the naval authorities at Sheerness received a telegram from the Admiralty asking what arrangements could be made for the reception of 100 wounded men. A reply was promptly sent to the Admiralty, giving information of the number of beds available at the sick bay of the naval barracks, and stating his account of the accident was confirmed by his wife and daughter, the latter of whom said she saw him fall. She also said that the train had quite stopped before he got out. There was, however, a great conflict of evidence as to whether he had not got out before the train stopped, and as to this he and his daughter admitted that they heard no order for the train to go on, and could suggest no reason why the train should have gone on. —The plaintiff himself gave evidence as to the nature and effects of the injury. He stated that besides local injuries, sprains of the leg and arm, &c., there was a general shock to his system, resulting in impairing the action of the heart," and diabetes, which was "surely fatal." He contended that such a shock as he had sustained would be likely to cause the disease he knew nothing else which could have caused it.—Dr. Philbrick said he had practised more than half a century. He had seen the plaintiff recently and observed great debility, bad action of the heart, oppression in the left lung, and the characteristic symptoms of diabetes. In his opinion such an accident might produce the disease, and it might result from such a shock as plaintiff had sustained. He thought there was no prospect of recovery.—Dr. Lord Hunter, who has been about forty-five years in practice, gave evidence to the same effect.—Mr. Kemp addressed the jury on behalf of the defence, who said, was that the plaintiff had tried to get out before the train stopped. The claim was, moreover, exaggerated and untrue. The real fact was that the plaintiff had abandoned his practice owing to his bad state of health.—A porter of the Queen Hotel at Chester, who was attending the train, was then called, and stated that he was following the train as it moved in, and saw the plaintiff fall out before the train stopped. He did not see the train stop and then move on again. It did not move after it had stopped.—A railway porter who picked the plaintiff up, gave similar evidence.—The jury returned a verdict for the company.

THE INSUBORDINATION AT EXETER.

Colonel Gardiner, the officer commanding the 52nd Battery Royal Artillery at Topsham Barracks, having sent the bill for the repair of the damage done to the harness recently to the War Office authorities, the latter returned it, informing the colonel that as the repair had not been necessitated by fair wear and tear, the charge must come on the battery. It is stated that when the company paraded prior to going to Okehampton, the colonel informed the men of the bill having been returned, and told them that £5. would be deducted from each man's pay to make up the required sum. The announcement increased the dissatisfaction among the men, many of them complaining strongly at having to suffer for the insubordination of a few.

SUPPRESSION OF AN IMMORAL TRAFFIC.

A correspondent gives the Times a very roseate account of one result of the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885. He states that heavy sentences were imposed in Brussels on prostitutes and their customers in 1880 and 1881, which carried terror to the hearts of these miscreants; the Belgian officials and police became more alive to their duties, and made the business of the procurer more risky and perilous, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act in this country did the same on this side. The placer himself was purased in London with the penalties of the law of 1885 in prospect, his customers were watched in Belgium, and the consequence is that he has disappeared, so far as Belgium is concerned, from our streets. The burgomaster of Brussels, which city was the channel of the traffic for all Belgium, has from time to time been questioned on the subject of English girls in Brussels. The last letter from him says—"Comme suite à votre lettre du 15 courant, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaitre que depuis 1880 aucune fille de nationalité anglaise n'a été inscrite aux registres de Bruxelles." The traffic in fact is extinct, and the placer is exterminated.

I shall be much obliged if you will inform me of an effectual method of exterminating those pests of insects known as earwigs. I have no end of them in my house in the suburbs, both in living and bed-rooms, and I want to know how to stamp them out. Also kindly inform me if they are really dangerous to children or adults if they should crawl into the ear, and whether you can tell of any means to keep them from getting into the ear, other than by putting cotton wool into that member." W. P., who seeks my advice on the above, need not, I think, be very anxious as to the evil intent of the insects in question with regard to the human ear. No doubt, it would not be good for any one into whose ear they did enter. In such case a drop of oil put into the ear have known to at once drive out a small beetle that had taken refuge in that member; therefore, probably, an earwig could speedily be ejected in the same way, if done quietly. But the testimony of entomologists, as I am sure "Buckland, Junior," will bear me out, is that the instances of earwigs seeking such a shelter in very rare. They are not flesh-eaters, but chiefly live on the tender portions of flowers and tender opening leaf buds. They are very timid, do not like the sunlight, and have, therefore, occasionally taken refuge in a human ear when no other shelter was at hand. They are noisy pests in houses, brought in, I conclude, in this instance, by creeping plants up the walls of my correspondent's abode, for otherwise they are seldom found indoors. If that be so, the way to "stamp out" the annoyance is to cut away all the roses and other creepers; or, if you prefer milder measures, set traps, or the same principle the gardener adopts when he invents a small flower-pot, with a little wisp of grass or hay inside, near his dahlias, and go round them occasionally, shaking the earwigs out into a pall of boiling water. Hollow beanstalks, crabs' claws, &c., are often used for this purpose, with good results.

STREET BELLING.

Arthur Stokes, a clerk, of Shropshire-road, Fulham, and Henry Skinner, living in King's-road, Chelsea, were charged at the Wandsworth Police Court with assembling in a public place for the purpose of betting.—Sergeant Cooper said that on the previous afternoon he was on the Putney Embankment during the National Regatta, and saw the prisoners surrounded by forty or fifty persons. They were receiving money and inducing people to bet by calling out "2 to 1 against Gibson," meaning the Gibson crew, which was about to start. He took them into custody, and on Stokes he found £6. 6d., and on Skinner £4. 6d., a betting-book, tokens, and a sporting newspaper.—Mr. Shell remarked that they did not appear to have had much capital.—The officer added that earlier in the day he heard Stokes having an argument with a man with whom he had had a betting transaction. He understood that Stokes had refused to pay the money.—Mr. Shell fined each prisoner £5., or seven days' imprisonment.

A REMARKABLE CLAIM.

Mr. Baron Huddleston has concluded at Lewes the trial of a remarkable railway accident case, Betts v. the London and North-Western Railway Company, in which the sum of £2,500 was claimed as damages.—The plaintiff was a medical man, who said he had been in practice at Brighton for some time, making about £3 a week. In the autumn of last year, however, the lease of his house having come to an end, and being unable to get another suitable for his practice, he gave it up and went into lodgings. He did not attempt to continue his practice or to dispose of it. On September 15th he went to Chester with his wife and daughter on a visit, and took tickets for the whole distance. On their arrival at Chester he was leaving the carriage very slowly and carefully, leaning his arm on the door, when the train moved on a few yards and he was thrown violently down on the platform. His account of the accident was confirmed by his wife and daughter, the latter of whom said she saw him fall. She also said that the train had quite stopped before he got out. There was, however, a great conflict of evidence as to whether he had not got out before the train stopped, and as to this he and his daughter admitted that they heard no order for the train to go on, and could suggest no reason why the train should have gone on. —The plaintiff himself gave evidence as to the nature and effects of the injury. He stated that besides local injuries, sprains of the leg and arm, &c., there was a general shock to his system, resulting in impairing the action of the heart," and diabetes, which was "surely fatal." He contended that such a shock as he had sustained would be likely to cause the disease he knew nothing else which could have caused it.—Dr. Philbrick said he had practised more than half a century. He had seen the plaintiff recently and observed great debility, bad action of the heart, oppression in the left lung, and the characteristic symptoms of diabetes. In his opinion such an accident might produce the disease, and it might result from such a shock as plaintiff had sustained. He thought there was no prospect of recovery.—Dr. Lord Hunter, who has been about forty-five years in practice, gave evidence to the same effect.—Mr. Kemp addressed the jury on behalf of the defence, who said, was that the plaintiff had tried to get out before the train stopped. The claim was, moreover, exaggerated and untrue. The real fact was that the plaintiff had abandoned his practice owing to his bad state of health.—A porter of the Queen Hotel at Chester, who was attending the train, was then called, and stated that he was following the train as it moved in, and saw the plaintiff fall out before the train stopped. He did not see the train stop and then move on again. It did not move after it had stopped.—A railway porter who picked the plaintiff up, gave similar evidence.—The jury returned a verdict for the company.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.

A correspondent sends the Civil and Military Gazette a reliable account of Major Pike's encounter with a bear. He says he repeats the story very much as he had it from the gallant major:—The account is all wrong. The brute when wounded must have followed us up. He jumped out on the shikari, passing me quite close, knocked him down, and got on the top of him. I could not shoot him, as his head was between the shikari's shoulders, so gave him a kick to make him stand up. However, he turned on me like a pig, caught me by the leg and threw me. Then the row began. At last he got me by the neck, and I got my feet into his belly, where he was wounded, and threw him over my head somehow. I fancy he was a bit sick from the pain of the pressure on the wound. He stood ready for some seconds, during which I tried to raise my rifle with my right hand. I had got such a smack from the neck, and I got my feet into his belly, where he was wounded, and threw him over my head somehow. 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THE THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN CONCERTS.

As usual on Saturdays a large gathering of music-lovers was attracted to Covent Garden on the 16th, and for their enjoyment an unusually attractive programme was provided. It has often been remarked that the programmes of the promenade concerts of Saturday have been deficient in music of high class character. On Saturday night a new departure was made, and was attended with complete success. Of the seven instrumental selections included in Part I, no less than three were classic gems of the first water. Weber's "Oberon" overture, Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, and Auber's "Macbeth" overture. These works were splendidly played by the fine band led by Mr. Carrozza, and sympathetically conducted by Mr. Crowe. In each instance, the gratification of the audience was mutely expressed by the preservation of profound silence during the performance of each movement and bursts of enthusiastic applause at its conclusion. The delightful "Jupiter" symphony was specially well received, and future repetitions of it will evidently be welcomed. Another welcome selection was the "Andante" and "Finals" of Mendelssohn's violin concerto; the solo part played by Miss Marie Schumann, who interpreted the lovely slow movement with a delicacy of expression and a sympathetic power which enchanted the attention, and subsequently elicited the enthusiastic applause of the entire audience. In the final movement her technique was meritorious, but she was not always able to play the rapid passages with the power needed in so large an arena. Miss Schumann bids fair to reach a conspicuous place amongst our feminine violinists. The concert opened with a new grand march, entitled "Le Triomphe," a work of great merit, composed by Mr. Crowe, who, of course, conducted the performance, in which the band of the Coldstream Guards joined the orchestra. The march was warmly applauded, and will be heard again with pleasure. Mr. Crowe's popular waltz, "Yours always," and Dunkler's "Reverie" (for strings only) completed the selection of orchestral music in Part I. Mlle. Colombe sang Verdi's "Ernani involni" with good effect, and (as an encore) "Home, Sweet Home," in the most ridiculous fashion, introducing incongruous embellishments which completely obscured the original melody, and elicited hearty mingled with a few hisses. Mr. R. Foote sang Harrader's "Golden Spur," which is of mediocre quality. Mr. Foote was heard to greater advantage in his encore song, "In Cellar Cool." Mr. B. Davies sang charmingly Solomon's "Guides of the Night" from "The Red Hussar," and fully earned the encore which followed. He substituted "Sally in our Alley," which he converted into a comic song by the interpolation of cadenzas and other embellishments of his own invention, wholly inconsistent with the simplicity of the charming old ballad. Does Mr. Davies think himself capable of improving Care's melody? If so, he will find few to share his opinion, and those who wish him well are bound to recommend him to imitate such masters of the vocal art as Brahms, Sims Reeves, and Massé, all of whom sang "Sally in our Alley" as written by the composer.

LYCEUM.

On Saturday Mr. Augustus Daly brought his season at the Lyceum to an end. The play, performed was "Casting the Boomerang," which was received throughout with much applause, all the leading artists being called before the curtain at the close. Mr. Daly also bowed his acknowledgments, and being very warmly received, addressed the audience in a few well-chosen words. He thanked both the London public and the London critics for the kind words with which his company had been greeted, and expressed especially the gratitude felt by Miss Behan for the way in which she had been taken to the hearts of London playgoers. He said that the cordiality they had all experienced was an encouragement to come back to London, and he was glad to say he had arranged with Mr. Irving for a short season at the Lyceum next year. He retired amid hearty cheers, in response to which he brought on Mr. Drew and Miss Behan, who kissed her hands to the audience in token of farewell.

GRAND.

Mr. Buchanan's translation of M. Sardou's "Theodosia" was revived at the Grand Theatre, Islington, on Monday. Needless to record that Miss Grace Hawthorne's interpretation of the title rôle deserved applause at the fall of the curtain on each act. Mr. F. Mellish as Andrew, Mr. C. Lander as Marcellus, Mr. W. Fenton, jun., as Justinian, and Mr. H. Beatty as Caribert, played their parts exceedingly well. The four conspirators were capably represented by Messrs. H. Sturge, S. Kensis, C. Crowley, and F. Victor. Miss Dolores Drummond acted with her wonted force and humour in her original character Tamyris, and the Callirhoe of Miss M. Stuart was lively and creditable performance. The play is well mounted, and the dresses all that could be desired. The realism of the scene representing the annex of the circus is enhanced by the introduction of a den of live lions, the largest one enacting the part of a pet recognising an old acquaintance in the person of Theodosia in an interesting manner. The play and the chief actors in it were well received.

STANDARD.

The operatic and burlesque touring company of Messrs. J. J. Dallas and F. Stanislaus commenced a short engagement at the Standard Theatre on Monday, with the Gaity burlesque of "Little Jack Sheppard," the principal parts being capably represented by Miss F. Hobins, Miss H. Lund, Miss M. Lockington, Mr. F. Courtney, Mr. J. C. Harvey, Mr. F. H. Graham, Mr. W. Roe, Mr. M. Marler, and Mr. J. J. Dallas, whose rendering of "The Farewell" was duly appreciated. Some neat and expert dancing was executed by Miss V. Leslie and Miss V. Monckton. The entire performance was tuneful and lively throughout.

The theatrical recess this year will be almost an unknown quantity. Next Monday brings the production of "Captain Théodore," at the Prince of Wales's; the ensuing Wednesday afternoon is the fixture for the first representation of Mr. H. A. Jones's two-act comedy sketch, called "The Deacon," at the Shaftesbury, which will be continued at a series of matinées till Mr. Willard's tenure of the theatre ends a month later; and on the 6th of September Drury Lane re-opens with the new drama, by Messrs. Pettitt and Harris, entitled "A Million of Money"; then, on the 23rd September, Mr. Scarelli's comic opera, "The Black Rover," becomes due at the Globe, which, it is rumoured, will pass next December into the hands of a new manager, Mr. Forbes Robertson, and so the theatrical whirling is kept ceaselessly going all the year round.—"Rosaleaf" is the name given to the new extravaganza written by Messrs. Chevalier and Edward Jones.—For the provincial tour of "Judah" to commence in the early spring, Miss Claire Ivanova has been engaged to play Vanchi Deluc.—A marble bust of the late Carl Rosa is about to be placed in the vestibule of the Court Theatre at Liverpool.—While the Vaudeville is being enlarged and redecorated, Mr. Thomas Thorne and his company, to which Mr. Conway has been

added, go with "Miss Tomboy," "Confusion," and "She Stoops to Conquer," on a provincial tour, through which she will enact Juliet in Shakespeare's Veronese tragedy.—The Queen's Theatre at Manchester is the latest of the playhouses which have been destroyed by fire. Flame were discovered on Monday afternoon by the cleaners, who at once gave the alarm, but unfortunately all the fire-engines of the town were engaged at the time in subduing a conflagration at a local cotton mill. The stage of the playhouse with the whole of its contents was saved by the lowering of an asbestos curtain, which prevents the flames from extending beyond the proscenium, but the entire auditorium was consumed. On the celebration of their silver wedding last week, Mr. and Mrs. Hare were presented by the company and employees generally of the Garrick Theatre with a handsome service of silver plate.—Miss Lois Fuller is playing just now at the Elephant and Castle Theatre in a piece called "A Girl of Girls," which is none other than "Caprice," produced by her at the Globe, and re-named for over the water.—The 200th performance of "Dr. Bill" was given at the Avenue on Wednesday.—Mr. Daly's first production on his return to New York next month will be Mr. Jerome's "New Lamp for Old," with Miss Behan as the man's young sporting wife. The members of the Comedie Francaise are to play in London next spring or summer, while their own theatre in Paris is under repair.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will appear in a new one-act play during their forthcoming northern English tour before returning to America.—On Monday "Master and Man" will be revived at the Surrey Theatre; Messrs. Humphries and Moore's company will appear in "First Class" at Sadler's Wells; "The Stowaway" will be revived at the Britannia; "The Land of the Living" at the Pavilion; "The Two Orphans" at the Marylebone; "Randolph the Reckless" at the Elephant and Castle; "Dorothy" with Mr. Arthur Williams in the cast, at the Standard; and "Life Worth Living" at the Theatre Royal, Stratford.—Mr. Sam Adams is now the sole proprietor of the Trocadero, and will soon commence internal and other structural alterations which will enhance the comfort of visitors.—Mr. T. Maitby, a gentleman well known in music hall circles, has become proprietor of the Alhambra Music Hall, Sandgate, a seaside resort yearly increasing in popularity. The extensive alterations contemplated by Mr. Maitby will make this hall one of the finest places of amusement in the town.—Mr. Paul Valentine will have a testimonial benefit at the Canterbury Theatre of Varieties on September 17th. The committee organised for this purpose contains the names of many prominent theatrical and music hall proprietors.—Mr. S. Sutton will have a complimentary benefit at Deacon's Music Hall on Tuesday next.

CYCLONE IN FRANCE.

Violent storms are reported from France. A terrible cyclone passed over the town of Droux, Eurot-Loir, 500 houses being more or less damaged, while about twenty were entirely destroyed. The damages are estimated at 1,000,000 francs. A panic occurred among the inhabitants, who feared an earthquake, and in the confusion which followed many persons were injured. In the village of Brissard, near Droux, about twenty houses were destroyed. Many of the inhabitants have camped out in the open air.

ENCOUNTER WITH MOONLIGHTERS.

Two constables were on patrol in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny, county Clare, when they heard shots fired in the direction of a house occupied by a man named Thomas O'Neill. Proceeding thither they surprised two moonlighters and called upon them to stand. The men, however, fired two shots, and the police returned the fire. The moonlighters got away, but it is supposed that one was wounded. Two shots were fired into O'Neill's house, the reason alleged being that he was working on an evicted farm.

ANOTHER RAID ON CITY COSTERMONGERS.

The City police are determined to lessen the inconvenience caused by the costermongers in the City. On Tuesday no fewer than twenty-nine were summoned before Alderman Cowan, at the City Summons Court, for causing an obstruction. The offence in most cases was committed in Liverpool-street, and the others in Cheapside and King William-street. The majority of the defendants had tomatoes for sale on their barrows, while several had ice cream. In most cases fines of 2s. and costs, or three days' imprisonment, were imposed, while in some, where no previous conviction had taken place, the defendants were dismissed with a caution. A batch of five men were summoned from one place, outside the Royal Exchange, and in that case the men pleaded that they were not causing an obstruction, and were only summoned because the woman with a stall at the Exchange complained to the policeman. These men were treated in the same manner as the others.

FATAL COACH ACCIDENTS.

Two serious accidents have occurred in the Lake district, by which two persons were killed and many others injured. As Riggs' coach was descending the hill on the Ullswater side of Kirkstone Pass, the felice of one of the wheels came off, the spokes were immediately broken, and the coach turned over. Two ladies were killed, one being Mrs. Weston, who had been staying at Higgs's Windermere Hotel with her husband, and the other a daughter of Mr. Digby Johnstone, of Southport. Several other passengers by the coach were injured. The bodies were conveyed to Windermere in the afternoon to await the coroner's inquest. Another alarming accident occurred in the same locality in the forenoon. As a coach was going up the hill from Ambleside to the top of Kirkstone Pass it encountered a lorry on the road. The coachman drew his horses to one side, but the coach ran against a telegraph post. The coach was much damaged, and several passengers were injured.

CATHOLICS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir,—I have just perused your eloquent biography of Cardinal Newman in Sunday's issue, in which you erroneously state four times that the Roman Church is the Catholic Church in England. This is not so; the exact position of Romanists in England is to be classified with other dissenters and schismatics, whether they be Greek or Protestant. We of the Anglican branch of the Catholic Church in England (commonly known as the Church of England) very much resent the common practice of calling Romanists in England "Catholic" and thus ignoring Anglican Catholics altogether. When we or any of the Greek Church go to Italy, we are quite willing to accept our position as Greek or Anglican schismatics while we are in that country, rightly given us by the Roman Church. So when they come to England it is only fair that they should be called the same; but we can call them Roman Catholics if it is as good as calling ourselves Anglican schismatics.—Yours, &c.

THOMAS HOODLESS,
THE ATTACHEE,
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AMERICAN CATHOLIC
Conservative, and Constant Reader
of the People.

A JAPANESE TRAGEDY.

A sad tale of a characteristic Japanese suicide comes from Nikko. An old lady of 60 years went thither in August. Her circumstances were good; she had two sons in official positions, and her home in Tokyo was comfortable and happy. She spent two days in Nikko, visiting the temples and places of note, and charming every one by her bright and gay ways. But at day-light of the third morning she was found dead before a shrine at the back of the Temple of Yamaishi. From her satchel the police took a paper wherein was set forth, briefly but plainly, the motive of her suicide. It was very simple; she had loved Nikko and wished to die among its sacred groves. At her age the probability of being able to return there appeared remote. Therefore she availed herself of the present opportunity.

HAVING HIS REVENGE.

John Hatcher, a labourer, living in Meyrick-road, Battersea, was charged at the Wandsworth Police Court on Thursday, with wilfully breaking two plaster-glass windows, with attempting to commit suicide. On the night of Tuesday the 12th inst., P.C. 150 M. was informed by a foot passenger that the accused had attempted to throw herself off Southwark Bridge. On speaking to her, the prisoner told the officer that she was in trouble. He persuaded her to go away, and she did so, but an hour afterwards he saw her making for the bridge, and as she appeared excited he took her into custody. The mother of the accused now attended, and told the magistrate that she had left her home with a young man by whom she had had a child. The young man had recently died, and his death seemed to have preyed on the prisoner's mind, but she had never shown any suicidal tendencies. On the mother promising to take charge of the prisoner Mr. De Rutzen ordered her to be discharged on entering into her own recognisances in £10 to be of good behaviour for six months.

A PAINFUL UNCERTAINTY.

Among the applicants to Mr. Montagu Williams, at North London on Thursday, was a ladylike person, apparently between 30 and 40 years of age, who complained of a man following her about and declaring she was his wife. Mr. Williams: Are you his wife?—Applicant: No, except it be under the Scottish law.—Mr. Williams said he was not there to tell the applicant whether she was married or not, but if she was the man had a right to be where she was: if not, she could proceed against him for annoyance. Did she live with the man in Scotland?—Applicant replied that she did, but she had not told that the form of marriage she went through with the man was not legal. Mr. Williams thought that the woman was married according to the Scotch law, and if his opinion was correct the man was the applicant's husband, and consequently within his right in wishing to be with her.—Applicant left the court apparently not at all satisfied with the magistrate's opinion.

FATAL ACT OF BRAVERY.

An inquest was held at Belfast on Thursday day, and a verdict of accidental drowning was returned in a case of a young man who lost his life under distressing circumstances. A schoolboy, named Johnstone, was in imminent danger while bathing in a pond, when a young man named Madden went to his rescue.

Madden went out again, and, being unable to swim, got beyond his depth. He was drowned in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

THE DOCTORS' DIFFERENCE.

At the Westminster Police Court, Mr. Matthew W. Berry, M.R.C.S.E., d.c., of 46, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico, appeared to a summons before Mr. Partridge, charging him with assaulting Mr. W. Y. Devonport, at 9, Churton-street, Pimlico.—Mr. E. Rymer, solicitor, appearing for the complainant, said he had suggested that the summons should be withdrawn if Dr. Berry would apologise for the assault and withdraw imputations made on Mr. Devonport's professional character. The parties had dispensaries near to each other, and whether the disputes arose out of professional jealousies he did not know, but Mr. Devonport had very good reason to complain of damaging statements made to his patients. A little time back Mr. Devonport had to prosecute a man at this court for an assault.—Mr. Partridge: What has that to do with this case?—Mr. Rymer: The man apologised, but he made the ground of his apology the statement that he was incited to act as he did by the present defendant.—The complainant deposed that he was a surgeon. On the 11th inst. a patient made a communication to him in consequence of which he went to Mr. Berry's surgery, to demand an explanation. When defendant entered the waiting-room he said, "A patient of mine tells me that you described me as a quack and impostor, and I have called to know what you mean by it." Defendant, apparently enraged, ordered him out, and pushed him on to the pavement. On the doorstep witness said he had passed all his examinations of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, as he defendant had, and paid the same fees. Defendant retorted, "It's allie. You are a quack and an impostor." Mr. Berry then rushed at him a second time, and tried to push him over. He told the defendant that if he were not an elderly man he might strike him; but, as it was, he should answer for his conduct in court.—In cross-examination complainant mentioned that Mr. Berry also said to him that he could not give a certificate of death.

Defendant: Did you not say that I had performed an illegal operation?—Complainant: Not that evening.—Mr. Partridge: Do you say such a thing at any time?—Complainant: No. I once said that a patient of Mr. Berry's, who afterwards consulted me, told me that he had paid Mr. Berry £3 for an operation, but that was about five weeks ago.—Mr. Partridge: It was most improper to make such a suggestion.—Mr. Devonport: I thought it was right to go and ask him if it were true.—Mr. Partridge: All I can say is, then, that you have acted unwisely in bringing this case into court. Both of you, perhaps, should be bound over to keep the peace.—Mr. Rymer: I wrote to defendant suggesting an apology, but my client has done nothing to be bound over.—Mr. Partridge: I made the suggestion because it is evident there is bad blood between them. But your client made a serious charge against the defendant, and placed himself in the wrong by going to his place. The assault, if any, is so trivial, that I shall dismiss the summons.

FATAL SEA SICKNESS.

The North-Western steamer Isabella, which left Greenore the other night, was about ten miles of Holyhead when a deck passenger was thrown overboard, dashed his arms through a plate glass window, where about seventy watches were suspended, seized as many of the watches as he could, and ran away, followed by another constable, he went in the direction from which the sound proceeded.

A short distance away he saw Luget pacing up and down the grass in a strange manner. Nobody else being near, he asked Luget whether he had discharged a pistol. He replied, as he drew a six-chambered revolver from his pocket and gave it up, that he had done so with the object of testing it, as he had but just bought it.

Luget, witness found, was loaded in five chambers, and contained one recently discharged cartridge case, while Luget had upon him a box containing forty-four rounds.—The accused said he fired at the ground, and felt sorry for it immediately afterwards.—Mr. Lushington fined him 4s.

A REVOLVER IN HYDE PARK.

Charles Latson, 50, described as a medicine-man, of Adelaide-road, South Ham, was charged at Marlborough-street Police Court with having wantonly discharged a revolver in Hyde Park—P.C. 439. A deposit that while he was on duty in the park near the magazine about six o'clock on Tuesday evening he heard the report of a firearm, and, accompanied by another constable, he went to the scene of the sound. A short distance away he saw Luget pacing up and down the grass in a strange manner. Nobody else being near, he asked Luget whether he had discharged a pistol. He replied, as he drew a six-chambered revolver from his pocket and gave it up, that he had done so with the object of testing it, as he had but just bought it.

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AN AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.

A daring theft of watches was committed in broad daylight in Northampton on Wednesday. About one o'clock in the afternoon a man, evidently in the shoe trade, suddenly, in a crowded thoroughfare, dashed his arms through a plate glass window, where about seventy watches were suspended, seized as many of the watches as he could, and ran away, followed by an excited crowd, who shouted, "Stop thief!" Having passed several streets, he ran into the arms of a policeman, who lodged him in the police station. Several of the watches had been dropped during the flight. The damage done to the window and the watches is estimated at £50.

SAD STORY OF PRAILTY.

At Southwark Police Court, a gentle-looking young woman named Linda Hall, 19, was brought up on remand charged with attempting to commit suicide. On the night of Tuesday the 12th inst., P.C. 150 M. was informed by a foot passenger that the accused had attempted to throw herself off Southwark Bridge. On speaking to her, the prisoner told the officer that she was in trouble. He persuaded her to go away, and she did so, but an hour afterwards he saw her making for the bridge, and as she appeared excited he took her into custody.

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PARTRIDGE SHOOTING. The prospects of September shooting are not at all good in North and East Essex. The heavy rains in June and July proved disastrous to late birds. There are some fairly good coverts of early broods of partridges, but it will not be anything like a good season. Hares are now more abundant than they have been for several years. Rabbits are also plentiful.

A STUDENT DROWNED. On Thursday afternoon Peter Edward Booley, a student at Bangor College, was drowned in the River Dee, at Holywell. He was bathing with his father and younger brother, and in saving the latter, who was in danger, Booley was drowned before his father's eyes. His body has been recovered.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

A horse attached to a van belonging to the London Parcels Delivery Company took flight on Thursday in Church-street, Stoke Newington, and dashed along at a furious rate, to the consternation of shopkeepers and a considerable number of pedestrians.—Sergeant Yeomans and P.C. Fordham gave chase, but failed in catching the rascal; and eventually the constable managed to hang on to the tail-board of the van, and thus got into the vehicle and to stop the animal. Fortunately no damage was done, though the animal ran quite a mile.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.

A case of Asiatic cholera was admitted on Tuesday afternoon to Poplar Hospital. The patient, who is what is technically known as a coal trimmer, gave the name of Robert Teigh, and stated that he was 36 years of age. He arrived in the port of London on Sunday from Calcutta, by a steamer, the Duke of Argyl, now lying in the Victoria Docks. While lodging at a coffee-house on Tower Hill he suffered so much that he had to be taken on a stretcher to the hospital. When first seen by the doctors, he was in a state of extreme collapse. The visiting surgeons of the hospital were called into consultation, and the case was pronounced one of unmistakable Asiatic cholera. On Wednesday evening, however, the Local Government Board issued the following: "The circumstances as to the alleged case of Asiatic cholera in the Poplar Hospital have been investigated by Mr. W. H. Power, of the Medical Department of the Local Government Board. The patient, who had served as a coal trimmer on board the steamship Duke of Argyl, which reached the Thames on Sunday last, the 17th inst., has been suffering from symptoms which, although clinically undistinguishable from true cholera, are from time to time observed in cases of cholera nostras such as occur annually at this season of the year in London and other large cities. The Duke of Argyl left Calcutta on June 21st, and Madras on June 28th, and did not touch at any port on her way home after she left Port Said on July 20th. Throughout the entire voyage from Calcutta up to the time when her crew left her on Sunday last, no illness in any way resembling cholera had occurred on board. The patient, who was not attacked until Monday night, upwards of twenty-four hours after leaving the vessel, is now on the mend, and gives promise of recovery."

The captain of the Duke of Argyl ridges the idea that Teigh is suffering from Asiatic cholera, and says that it is nothing but a case of painter's colic. Of late there has been a good deal of painting going on aboard the vessel. The ship, during the voyage to England, is said to have touched at Madras, Colombo, Port Said, and Aden, and Teigh went ashore at one or more of those places. It is quite possible that the clothes which he wore when on shore might have become infected with the disease and that the disease only broke out when he again wore them in London.

On inquiry at Poplar Hospital at nine o'clock on Thursday night, Dr. Corner stated that the man Teigh, the cholera patient, was better. During the day he had taken a considerable amount of nourishment, and he was making very satisfactory progress.

CASES ON THE CONTINENT.

Ten persons have died from cholera at Noclofia, but the officials are doing their utmost to keep this from being known, as it is likely to cause great damage to the shipping trade. At Tchelchien, near Kishmien, thirty-five persons have died and 180 more have been affected. General Menabrea has addressed to the French Government the memorandum drawn up by the Italian Government concerning the institution of an international sanitary service to prevent the importation of epidemics from Asia through the Red Sea and Suez Canal. The Italian proposal consists—first, the institution of an international permanent commission, charged with the direction of the sanitary service of the Red Sea; secondly, in the institution of two international sanitary bureaus, charged with the medical inspection of vessels entering the Red Sea from the Indian Ocean, and of those entering the Mediterranean from the Red Sea. The first of these bureaus would be established on the Straits of Malacca, the second in the neighbourhood of Suez. Thirdly, there would be created beside each of these bureaus an international sanitary station, in which vessels could be subjected to all desirable quarantine measures and to properly disinfected. The international commission would be composed of delegates from each nation, and should be strictly technical.

BURGLARY AT HOLLOWAY. At the North London Police Court on Thursday, George Belcher, 19, stoker, of Rosemary-street, Hoxton, and Edward Northcote, 22, porter, of Wilmott Gardens, Kingsland-road, were charged before Mr. Montagu Williams with having been concerned together, with another man not in custody, in a burglary at 136, Junction-road, Upper Holloway, occupied by Mr. Gilbert Betjemann.—Inspector Sullivan, Y Division, said the prosecutor and his family were at present on a holiday at Lowestoft, and unaware of what had taken place. The servant and the prosecutor's mother had been left in charge. The doors were forced open on Wednesday night, and apparently three men were engaged in the burglary. At 12.30 a.m. that morning P.C. Hardy, 32, Y., saw the prisoners Belcher in Junction-road. He was carrying a bundle on his head, and when the witness asked him what it contained he replied, "Only some old clothes." The parcel was searched, and was found to contain three skirts, a jacket, a number of other articles of ladies' clothing, two bracelets, some coins, articles of jewellery, and dress ornaments.—The case was put into the hands of Sergeant Couchman, and from inquiries the detective was induced to go to the house in Wilmott Gardens. While waiting there Northcote made his appearance, carrying a gentleman's coat on his arm. On seeing the officer he made off, but was captured. He was told what he was wanted for, when he replied, "I was there." He admitted having taken the coat from the house in Junction-road, and said that he had some other "stuff" in his pocket. He added, "Starvation brought me to this." He had in his possession two pairs of gold earrings, a gold seal, a silver fruit knife, nine brooches, two bracelets, a silver watch, a gold necklace, &c.—On the application of the police, the prisoners were remanded for a week.

FOWLING. Fowling is one of the subjects exciting discussion in London during the dull season on which we have now entered.

ROBBING A DRUNKEN MAN.

John Driscoll, 45, labourer, and Peter Schmidt, 24, baker, have been convicted of stealing a tobacco-box from the person of Findlay M'Mahon.—Early on the morning of the 10th inst. a constable saw the prosecutor lying on the pavement in Mansell-street, Whitechapel, drunk, with the two prisoners sitting beside him. On observing that they were being watched they lifted the prosecutor on his legs, and when the officers asked what they had been doing they made no reply.—A witness named Hayes said he saw them taking money from the prosecutor's pocket.—Driscoll was apprehended on the spot, and when placed in the dock the tobacco-box dropped from him.—The jury found Driscoll guilty and acquitted Schmidt.—Mr. Warry sentenced Driscoll to four months' hard labour.

AN INGENUOUS INTERVIEWER.

Prince Bismarck's denial of the fact that he ever granted an interview to M. Emil Abranyi, the Hungarian member of Parliament, has not daunted this gentleman, who continues to assert that the ex-Chancellor did receive him and speak to him in the terms published. Unfortunately for M. Abranyi, it turned out, according to a correspondent, that he was at issue in the same way with M. Louis Kosuth, having published a pretended conversation which the eminent exile characterised as a pure invention.

A LEAMINGTON WILL CASE.

The trial of the Leamington will suit, which was commenced at the Warwickshire Assizes and adjourned until the Birmingham Assizes were concluded, was resumed on Wednesday, at Warwick, before Mr. Justice Hawkins. The plaintiffs (Colonel Roberts and Mr. H. H. Sheard) brought an action against the children of Mr. F. L. C. Thorne, surgeon, Leamington, to establish the will of the late Mrs. Anna Evans, of which they were the executors, and against the probate of which a caveat was entered by the defendants. The will was in favour of Colonel Roberts, the deceased lady's nephew, and the defendants alleged that it was not duly executed; that Mrs. Evans was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding at the time the will was made; and that the will was procured by the undue influence of Colonel Roberts.—At the opening of the court the judge suggested that an endeavour should be made to effect an amicable settlement between the parties, and, after a long consultation, it was agreed that all imputations on each side should be withdrawn, that probate of the will should be granted to the plaintiffs, that Colonel Roberts should pay Mr. Thorne (the defendants' guardian) £1,200 out of the estate, £1,000 of which was to be settled on the defendants, and that there should be no costs.—His lordship approved of the compromise.

LIVING IN THE MUD.

On Thursday, at the Southwark Police Court, Sarah Reynolds, 29, married, of Peter-street, West Hackney, was charged with being drunk and disorderly.—P.C. 232 L stated that on the previous afternoon, at about two o'clock, his attention was called to the accused, who was lying in the mud at the foot of the steps at Westminster Bridge. He was informed that she had attempted to commit suicide. With considerable difficulty he managed to bring her to the shore, when he found that she was unconscious. The ambulance was obtained and the accused taken to St. Thomas's Hospital, where she was seen by the house surgeon. After being attended to she left the hospital. When in the street she began to shout, and behaved in such a disorderly manner that he was compelled to take her into custody. On the way to the police station she stated that she had taken poison, and suddenly became unconscious. Again the ambulance was sent for and the accused taken to the station, where she was seen by the divisional surgeon, who stated that she was suffering from the effects of drink. In answer to the charge the accused said that she met a few friends who gave her some drink, and she did not know what she was doing. She denied attempting to commit suicide.—Mr. Fenwick fined the accused £1., or in default five days.

APPEARANCES ARE DECEPTIVE.

Harry Harris, a lad, was charged at Wandsworth Police Court, on Thursday, with embezzling money received on account of his employer, Henry Eastwood, carrying on business in Clapham Park-road, Clapham.—In answer to the magistrate, the prosecutor said he received the boy without a character.—The Magistrate: Upon my word, you tradesmen deserved to be robbed.—The prosecutor, with an air of indifference, said he expected that remark.—The magistrate said there were many honest lads anxious to obtain employment.—The prosecutor said the boy was dressed respectably.—The Magistrate: If you know as much as I do, you would not go by appearances. (Laughter.) A remand was granted for inquiry.

POACHERS DROWNED.

Early on Thursday morning a Carlisle poacher, named Armstrong, was brought to the Carlisle County Police Office by the water bailiffs of the Eden Fishery Board, charged with poaching in the River Eden. He stated that two companions who were with him had, he feared, been drowned while attempting to escape. The river has been searched, but no trace has been found of the men. The water bailiffs discovered Armstrong and his two companions netting the river about midnight. On seeing the watchers, the poachers ran away along the bank. Armstrong was speedily captured, but the other two escaped together, with another man not in custody, in a burglary at 136, Junction-road, Upper Holloway, occupied by Mr. Gilbert Betjemann.—Inspector Sullivan, Y Division, said the prosecutor and his family were at present on a holiday at Lowestoft, and unaware of what had taken place. The servant and the prosecutor's mother had been left in charge. The doors were forced open on Wednesday night, and apparently three men were engaged in the burglary. At 12.30 a.m. that morning P.C. Hardy, 32, Y., saw the prisoners Belcher in Junction-road. He was carrying a bundle on his head, and when the witness asked him what it contained he replied, "Only some old clothes." The parcel was searched, and was found to contain three skirts, a jacket, a number of other articles of ladies' clothing, two bracelets, some coins, articles of jewellery, and dress ornaments.—The case was put into the hands of Sergeant Couchman, and from inquiries the detective was induced to go to the house in Wilmott Gardens. While waiting there Northcote made his appearance, carrying a gentleman's coat on his arm. On seeing the officer he made off, but was captured. He was told what he was wanted for, when he replied, "I was there." He admitted having taken the coat from the house in Junction-road, and said that he had some other "stuff" in his pocket. He added, "Starvation brought me to this." He had in his possession two pairs of gold earrings, a gold seal, a silver fruit knife, nine brooches, two bracelets, a silver watch, a gold necklace, &c.—On the application of the police, the prisoners were remanded for a week.

SUPPOSED POISONING BY TOFFEE.

Mr. W. T. Husband, deputy-oicer, held an inquiry at Warrington into the circumstances attending the death of Susannah Flynn, the daughter of Mary Flynn, a married woman living apart from her husband, on Cockedge, Warrington. The child ate some toffees to other afternoon, and at night complained of a pain in her head. The next day a doctor was called in, but she died soon afterwards.—Dr. Peacock said he attended the girl, and found her suffering from gastro-enteritis. Death ensued the next day, and witness had since made a post-mortem examination. He found the stomach inflamed, and he had removed some of the internal organs for further examination if necessary. He believed arsenic was extensively used in some toffees, and in colouring sweets. He did not know what sort of toffees the child had eaten.—The mother of the deceased said she had seen her daughter eating toffees.—The coroner suggested that the jury leave the verdict an open one, and say that the child died from gastro-enteritis, but he set up there was no evidence to show. If the police chose to take any further action they were at liberty to do so.—Verdict accordingly.

Two trains have collided at Neuchâtel.

Several persons were seriously wounded, one

MR. GLADSTONE ON FRUIT FARMING.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the annual horticultural and flower show at Harrowden on Thursday, referred to the subject of fruit farming. He said of the farmers of the country that, although he knew it was difficult to modify traditional practices, it would be for the benefit of the country and themselves if they continued to introduce a more systematic and permanent system in regard to questions of fruit and other minor industries. Having dealt with the growth of fruit farming in recent years, he contended that the climate of this country was not suitable to the cultivation of fruit. In connection with these minor industries he also referred to a work on profitable rabbit farming, and suggested that the breeding of tame rabbits on a large scale might be profitable.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE NORTH SEA.

The steam carrier Lord Alfred Page, belonging to Messrs. Hewitt, smack owners, arrived at Yarmouth on Thursday, and reported having been in collision in the North Sea with the Turquoise smack, belonging to the same firm. The smack sank almost immediately, and the master, Boles, and the cabin boy were drowned.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Arrangements for the reception of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Cardiff, are well advanced. The prince will be received at the Great Western Railway Station, and conducted thence to Grangetown Bridge, which his royal highness will open. After the ceremony the prince will proceed to the docks, and travel by the Rhymey Railway to Queen-street, and thence by carriage to Park Hall, where luncheon will be served. Decorations will be displayed in the streets, and in the evening there will be a firework display.

SOUTH WALES LABOUR DISPUTES.

The stokers employed by the Tredegar Iron and Coal Company at the steel works have given notice, which will expire on Monday next, to terminate contracts, and claim an advance of 10 per cent. unless terms are arranged with regard to the proposed sliding scale for the adjustment of wages. The action taken by the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce for the establishment of a conciliation board is generally approved by the Dockers' Union, the dockers having waived their claims until after the railway strike was settled. Several meetings have been held, and the terms revised, the most important alteration being the omission of the clause demanding the exclusion of all non-unionist labour. No official reply to the men's petition has yet been received from Sir W. D. Lewis.

SINGULAR FATALITY AT NOTTINGHAM.

Robert Lee, aged 46, a foundryman, met his death in a singular manner on Thursday at Nottingham. Some barrels were being lowered by a rope into a public-house cellar, down a shaft seventy feet deep, when Lee made a wad of a quart of ale which he could scarcely swallow, and overhand. While lowering himself in sailor fashion he shouted that the rope was "burning" his hand, and released his hold, falling to the bottom of the shaft, and dislocating his neck. He leaves a widow and three children.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A NURSE.

At the Balsall Heath (Birmingham) Police Court, Emily Bromley, 38, described as a nurse, residing at 30, Belgrave-street, was charged with stealing £100 from the Holborn Union Infirmary at Highgate. He said that a letter addressed by the guardians to the Local Government Board on the 16th of July was somewhat inconsistent, because in one part they said that pressure of business prevented them considering the means of escape mentioned, and in another part they considered the present arrangement quite sufficient. He ventured to say that it was a matter which should be taken into immediate consideration, because fire might occur just as well that night as six months hence. He had a very strong feeling upon the matter, more especially after the Forest Gate disaster. The wards of the infirmary were at present approached by two staircases—one for the males and the other for females; but both met at the one place at the bottom, near the stairs, and if fire occurred in the stores, the two staircases would act as a sort of funnel to attract the smoke and flames. There ought to be some alternative means of escape, and his suggestion was that connecting bridges should be erected from the central building to the north and south pavilions. He hoped he would be able to induce the guardians to adopt this, and thus say they had taken all reasonable precautions in the event of an unfortunate fire. He hoped the guardians would no longer allow "pressure of business" to stand in the way.—Mr. Ross moved a reference of the suggestion to the general purposes committee, but added that it would be a very serious expense. He did not think there was a possibility, as stated by Mr. Hedley, that the stairs might be closed as a result of the fire. He was approached by two women, who had been confined in an asylum for thirteen weeks, but had been discharged as cured.—Sir John Bridge: Why do you want to die?—Defendant: Because I have no friends to live for, and as soon as I get a chance I shall do it.—Sir J. Bridge: But if you keep in service you would make friends.—Defendant: I shall do it.—Sir John Bridge remanded her for a week, and directed that she should be watched.

ROBBING SIR CHARLES DILKE.

At the Westminster Police Court, Edward Bryer, footman, and Alfred Griffin, billiard marker, were brought up on remand, charged with stealing from 76, Sloane-street, a cashbox containing £100 in gold and notes, and various documents, the property of Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart.—Mr. Shell now asked if anything more was known about the robbers.—Sergeant Edwards said he had been approached by two staircases—one for the males and the other for females; but both met at the one place at the bottom, near the stairs, and if fire occurred in the stores, the two staircases would act as a sort of funnel to attract the smoke and flames. There ought to be some alternative means of escape, and his suggestion was that connecting bridges should be erected from the central building to the north and south pavilions. He hoped he would be able to induce the guardians to adopt this, and thus say they had taken all reasonable precautions in the event of an unfortunate fire. He hoped the guardians would no longer allow "pressure of business" to stand in the way.—Mr. Ross moved a reference of the suggestion to the general purposes committee, but added that it would be a very serious expense. He did not think there was a possibility, as stated by Mr. Hedley, that the stairs might be closed as a result of the fire. He was approached by two women, who had been confined in an asylum for thirteen weeks, but had been discharged as cured.—Sir John Bridge remanded her for a week, and directed that she should be watched.

A "TURF PROPHET" SUMMONED.

In the Lord Mayor's Court on Thursday, the case of Galway v. Piddie came on for hearing before the assistant-judge (Mr. Roxburgh).—The plaintiff, Captain Galway, holding a commission in the Army, became acquainted with the defendant, Mr. James Piddie, who professed to have discovered an "infallible system" by which he could break the bank at Monte Carlo. Having no capital himself, he endeavoured to get various gentlemen to subscribe, and so form a syndicate.

The plaintiff subscribed £10, but afterwards discovered that the defendant had not played at Monte Carlo at all. This the defendant explained by saying that the authorities at Monte Carlo had got wind of his system by means of a series of newspaper articles, and prohibited him from playing.

The plaintiff then brought this action, which was defended on the ground that the plaintiff should contribute towards the expenses of the journey. Judgment was, however, entered for the plaintiff for £10 and costs, amounting altogether to £22 1s. 1d. The defendant was held to be carrying on business in Great New-street, under the style of "Piddie's Sporting Commission Agency" and the "Racing Summary." He had recently issued a circular, in which he said he was doing well at Monte Carlo at all. This the defendant explained by saying that the authorities at Monte Carlo had got wind of his system by means of a series of newspaper articles, and prohibited him from playing.

Witness: No, your worship. It has been carefully examined, and I am told by the butler that nothing is missing.—The prisoners both pleaded guilty. Piddie made no statement.

Griffin said that he went to No. 76, Sloane-street on Sunday afternoon to see his sister, but she was out. Piddie, who opened the door, said he was alone in the house and felt lonely. He asked him which would fit Lady Dilke's cashbox. He had asked a similar question on a former occasion. He (Griffin) replied that he had not, but accompanied Piddie to the pawnshop and had something to drink. They then went upstairs together, and Piddie took the cashbox from a drawer. They broke it open, and then, becoming afraid of what he had done, agreed that he (Griffin) should destroy it. He took it away and threw it into the Serpentine, then returned to No. 76, Sloane-street, where Piddie gave him four £5 notes. He was very sorry for what he had done. It was his first offence.—Mr. Shell said he hardly felt justified in dealing with the case at once. Piddie had had a good place, and this was the return he had made for it. If sent for trial the prisoners would probably both get penal servitude. In dealing with them summarily, he would give them the severest sentence possible, but he thought it undesirable that two such men should leave prison at the same time. He would, therefore, sentence Piddie, as the worst offender, having been left in charge of his master's property, to six months' hard labour, and Griffin to five months' hard labour.

AN OBSTINATE GIRL.

At the London County Sessions on Thursday, Nellie Vincent, 16, who pleaded guilty, and her mother, Sophia, were tried and convicted upon an indictment which charged them with obtaining and receiving from a draper of Westbourne Grove, seventeen yards of silk and various other articles, with intent to defraud.—The young prisoner had been in the service of a lady who had an account with the prosecutor, and had received £100. After she left her service he went again to the prosecutor and obtained the goods forming the subject of the indictment. The mother was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and an opportunity given by the chairman to the young prisoner of being liberated there and then upon her father entering into recognisances to bring her up for judgment when called upon, and consenting to go into a home. The chairman advised her to consent, but she refused to do so. After this advice she obstinately refused to go to a home, although the court threatened her with the same fate as her mother. Sentence upon her was then postponed until Thursday. Since the previous day she has been seen by the lady superintendent of a home, who now stated that she had obstinately declined to enter any rescue home.—The chairman thereupon sent her to join her mother in gaol for four calendar months.

At Douglas the high bailiff has decided that

redundancies on the promenade cause an obstruction to the use of the thoroughfares by the public, and in a case brought by the town commissioners against two members of the local corps of the Salvation Army, he fined the defendants £10. 6d. each.

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MOURNERS OR PICKPOCKETS

LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

City Summons Court.

SCENE IN LIVERPOOL-STREET.—Charles Howe, a carman, and Charles Wood, a parcel collector, of the employ of the North London Railway Company, were summoned for driving their horses and vehicles to the common danger in Liverpool-street.—The evidence showed that the two defendants whipped each other, and then set to and went through Liverpool-street at about eight miles an hour. They were stopped by a collision with another van.—Each defendant blamed the other, and Mr. Alderman Cowan fined them 10s. and costs each.

Guildhall.

ASSAULT ON A STOCKBROKER.—Henry Young, 25, postman at the Butler's Head public-house, Telegraph-street, E.C., was charged with an assault.—Dennis Secon, who appeared in the witness-box with a black eye and a broken nose and his coat covered with dirt, said he was a stockbroker of George Yard, Lombard-street. On Friday evening he went into the Butler's Head to get a drink. He had not been in there time enough to call for anything when the postman went up to him and "chucked" him out. He had told the postman to be civil. When he got outside prisoner hit him on the nose and in the eye. He fell to the ground, and the accused caught hold of his legs and knocked his head on the ground. His legs were up and his head down. He gave account in custody.—Cross-examined: Witness had not been turned out of the house previous, as far as he could remember. He did not threaten to stab the prisoner with a razor. He had a razor in his hand cutting his nails.—P.C. Drake deposed to taking the accused into custody. On the way to the station prisoner said he did it in self-defence. A lady who was passing at the time told him that she saw the complainant make two or three stabs at him.—In answer to the charge, prisoner said he had had orders to turn the complainant out of the house in consequence of his previous conduct.—Mr. Alderman Tyler considered it a brutal assault, and fined the prisoner 40s., or one month's hard labour.

Mansion House.

CARRY AND HIS WIFE.—There was an unusual colloquy between Robert Boggett, a cab-driver, and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler. Cabbie was charged with being drunk while following his employment, and a police officer deposed to seeing the defendant in charge of the horse and cab on Friday afternoon in Wallbrook. He was the worse for liquor and causing an obstruction.—Said the alderman to the defendant, "What have you to say?" Defendant replied, "Well, sir, very sorry—but I had a bad horse; he wouldn't back."—The Alderman: It is not a question of a bad horse, and I see you have not a clean license (referring to several previous convictions).—The Defendant: Quite true, sir, but that is all through having a bad wife. On going home I have found pawn tickets instead of food for my children.—The Alderman: I dare say it is a very sad case. You must pay a fine of 10s. or seven days.

Bow-street.

THE DOMESTIC SERVANT DIFFICULTY.—A lady attended before Mr. Lushington, and applied for advice on behalf of a friend of hers who was troubled by a servant she had engaged for a month on trial. She had not been in her situation long before she was guilty of great insolence, and refused to do what was told her. Under these circumstances, application had been made at the Tottenham Court-road Police Station, but the inspector had referred applicant to this court. She was anxious to know, on behalf of her friend, whether she was compelled to keep the girl until the end of the month or pay her wages. She had refused to go unless the full month's money was paid.—Mr. Lushington said the girl would have to go to the county court to claim her wages, and if she had been guilty of insolence clearly inconsistent with her duty as a servant, that would justify the mistress in dismissing her at once.—Applicant: Although she came for a month on trial?—Mr. Lushington: Certainly.

Thames.

DARING ROBBERY BY A LOBOON.—Percy Miller, 22, was charged with stealing a futina, valued at £3 2s. 6d., the property of Thomas Webb, of Thomas-street, Bermondsey.—Sarah Gregory said the prisoner used to lodge in her house. On the 24th of July she saw him leave with a futina. She ran after him and called "Stop thief." The prisoner dropped the instrument and ran away. Witness had missed several other articles.—Hubert Duck, a plain-clothes sergeant, H Division, said that on Friday he apprehended the prisoner at Canterbury. The prisoner said, "I am very sorry. I did not intend to steal it. I did it on the impulse of the moment." Sergeant Duck said that on the 25th of October, 1888, the prisoner was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.—Mr. Dickinson sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

A THREATENING LETTER.—Mr. Cook, a coal merchant, in business near the court, applied to Mr. Dickinson for advice. He employed, he said, a number of carmen, whom he paid 2s. per week and 6d. per ton, which brought the wages up to 3s. He had received a threatening letter from the Coal Porters' Union saying that unless the men belonging to the union were not paid the wages they ought to receive it was intended to call out the men in Whitechapel, Limehouse, and elsewhere. He thought this was a case of intimidation, and wished for a summons.—Mr. Dickinson thought the applicant had better consult a solicitor in the matter.

Worship-street.

DOMESTIC INFIDELITY.—James Warner, 52, who said he was a commission agent, was charged with feloniously cutting and wounding his son James, by stabbing him in the hand with some sharp instrument.—The prosecutor, a young man, said he lived with his father, mother, and other members of the family in Wilson-street, Finsbury. At ten o'clock on the previous night his father returned home drunk and began quarrelling with his wife, witness's mother. They came to blows. Witness and a brother interfered, and his father stabbed witness in the right hand with something sharp and hurt him badly. His father was out in the road afterwards and was taken to the station. Witness charged him there.—Mr. Busby directed attention to the prisoner's condition—a bandaged head, a cut near one eye, and bruised lips—and asked the witness how that had come about.—Witness supposed it was in the scuffle or by his father falling about.—The prisoner said that was not the case. Another son hit him on the head with a big stick, and his son James, now prosecuting him, blackened his eye. His wife scratched his face and they turned him out of doors.—The magistrate was informed by P.C. 74 G that the father had given a younger son into custody for breaking his head.—Thomas Warner, 17, years of age, was then put into the dock, charged with the assault.—The father went into the witness-box and said he was having "words" at home when his son had knocked him down. When he was out in the road his son Thomas hit him over the head with a stick and caused blood to flow. He denied being drunk or that he had bitten his wife.

—Mrs. Oliver, witness to the Q Division of the police, and that he was called to attend the hearing and the sum. The hearing was

badly knocked about, his head bleeding, one eye was cut, and the lins were badly contused.—The father said he used no weapon, and believed the son struck his hand against a door lock.—Mr. Busby said that anything more discreditable or more lamentable than this story of domestic infidelity he had never heard. He discharged the son, and ordered the father to enter into his own hall to keep the peace.

West London.

GRANDMOTHER AND CHILD.—The grandmother of a child applied to the magistrate for his assistance to recover it. She said the Chelsea and Battersea District School sent the child to Canada without her knowledge, the mother being dead. She came before the magistrate on Tuesday, and he referred her to the committee of the school.—Mr. De Rutsen: What do you want me to do?—Applicant: I want to have the child sent back.—Mr. De Rutsen said he had no power to assist her. If she wished to recover the child she must go to a superior court.—The applicant said she had been before the committee, and was told that she could have the child if she paid the fare back from Canada, but she was a poor woman, and did not possess the means.—Mr. De Rutsen said she must go to a superior court.

Westminster.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—A woman appeared at application time to ask for advice. She informed Mr. Shell that she was only a poor washerwoman, and could not afford to keep her husband. He had not earned anything for six years, and she had turned him out of doors. However, he had insisted on returning, and she wanted to know if she could not have a protection order.—She seemed very disappointed when the magistrate told her she could not, and that she had no legal right to keep her husband out of her house.—Mr. Shell, however, allowed her to have a summons on her stating that her husband had beaten her because she would not give him money.

Lambeth.

HE WOULDN'T PAY FOR THE BABY.—Charles Penotti was charged with failing to pay £7 3s. under an order made against him for the support of the illegitimate child of Mary Ann Stimpson. The defendant, it was stated, had seduced the complainant under a promise of marriage, and an order had been made for payment of 5s. a week and costs.

This order the prisoner refused to obey, though the present proceedings.—The defendant now said he wanted a little time to enable him to pay, but the magistrate made an immediate order for the amount with costs.—The prisoner left the dock in custody.

Southwark.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A HUSBAND.—Mary Carney, 29, of Carmarthen-place, Bermondsey, was charged with attempting to murder her husband by stabbing him.—The Alderman: It is not a question of a bad horse, and I see you have not a clean license (referring to several previous convictions).

The Defendant: Quite true, sir, but that is all through having a bad wife. On going home I have found pawn tickets instead of food for my children.—The Alderman: I dare say it is a very sad case. You must pay a fine of 10s. or seven days.

Greenwich.

A BAD BOY.—Joseph Tanner, aged 11, of 90, Neptune-street, Rotherhithe, was charged on remand, with stealing on the 13th inst., at Neptune-street Roman Catholic Schools, about 25 in gold, silver, and bronze, the property of the Rev. Charles Kinipa.—The evidence showed that the boy lived at the schoolhouse, and the money, which was for the children's school treat, was missed from a box. The prisoner absconded, and was apprehended at Hastings, where, on being charged with the robbery, he said that he found some money he had upon him on the beach. It being seen that he was wearing a new suit of clothes, he was further questioned, when he admitted stealing the money from the school, and said he had purchased a concertina, which had been stolen from him.—Mr. Robinson, the School Board officer, said he had made inquiries respecting the prisoner, and found that till about two or three months ago he was a good boy, but had got associated with some bad boys by the riverside. He (Mr. Robinson) could get the boy into an industrial school.—The boy's father said he would like the boy to go to an industrial school for a short time.—Mr. Kennedy said if he went at all it would have to be for a long period. He must be treated as other little boys were who did wrong, and must have six strokes with a birch rod.

Croydon.

MAKING FAIR WITH STRANGERS.—Joseph Williams, alias Cooper, and Maria Malton, both of 18, Wilford-road, Croydon, were charged with being concerned together in stealing from the right-hand trousers pockets of George Day 16s. in silver and bronze, and the woman was described on the sheet as being drunk when charged.—The prosecutor, a young man, living at Bedington, stated that on Friday afternoon he was in the Oakfield Tavern, and changed a sovereign. Some body in the bar introduced the female prisoner to him as his aunt, and the prisoner Williams was there too. Witness treated him and the other. Shortly afterwards Williams told him that the woman had some property which she had been fooling away, and said that, as witness was an educated man, perhaps he would not mind looking over her papers. He said he would do so, and went with them to 18, Wilford-road (a low neighbourhood), but he was not shown any papers. He was rather under the influence of drink, and presently fell asleep. When he awoke he found that he had only a halfpenny in his pocket instead of about 1s., which he had when he entered the house. He said to the prisoners, "What have you done with my money? Give it me back." They laughed at him and said, "Don't you wish you may get it?" The accused then went to a beerhouse opposite, where witness saw them change two separate shillings. Upon his going into the house and threatening to have the case investigated, he was turned out by a friend of the prisoners. He then gave information to the police.—In reply to a question put by prisoners, witness admitted having lent one man a shilling and another sixpence, besides treating every one in the house.—P.C. Wilshire, who arrested the prisoners, said the woman had only 2d. in her possession, while only a halfpenny was found on the man.—The chairman said it was evident that the prosecutor was under the influence of drink and did not know what he was doing. Therefore, the prisoners would be discharged.

Stratford.

ALLEGED THEFT OF PONIES.—William King, a labourer, of Union-street, Borough, was charged, on remand, with stealing a pony valued at £4, the property of William Charles, a grocer, of Esther-road, Leytonstone.—The pony in question was put out to grass on August 26th, 1889, and next morning when it was missed the police made inquiries, and eventually arrested a chimney-sweep, named Gould, who had sold it. Gould was under remand for some time, and when discharged he sought out the prisoner of whom he had bought the pony.—Prisoner: Didn't the row commence because you pawned my boots?—Witness: I pawned your boots because you know we were starving, and out of the 2s. 6d. you had us for beer.—P.C. 28 M B said about two o'clock in the morning the prosecutor came to the station bleeding. In consequence of what she said he went to Red Cross-place, where he found the prisoner undressed and in bed. Witness told him to get up and dress, but he refused, and he was taken down to the police-station clad only in his shirt.—Mrs. Best, the female searcher at the police station, deposed to finding several bruises on the hips of the prosecutor.—In answer to the charge the accused said it was "his wife's tongue that caused the rows."—Mr. Fenwick sentenced the prisoner to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.—As the prisoner left the dock he turned to the prosecutor, and, with a horrible oath, threatened to "do for her yet."

Wandsworth.

THE CAPTURE OF A SUSPENDED BUREAU.—John Goldstein, hotel porter, who refused his address, and Alfred Walker, a carman in the employ of a leading firm of cabinet-makers, were remanded on the charge of attempting to break into the residence of Mr. Charles Durrell, a stockbroker, of 13, Gambell-road, Putney Hill, under circumstances previously reported.—Previous convictions were proved against Goldstein for felony, and both prisoners were committed for trial.

About 100 members of the Manchester and Salford Adult Deaf and Dumb Institution visited Hawarden on Saturday, and about 500 members of the Bolton Reform Liberal Association also arrived for the purpose of seeing Mr. Gladstone, who, however, declined to be drawn into a political speech.

man, a labourer, said he saw the child running along the centre of the road.—The Clerk: Was he crossing the road?—Witness: No. The horse kicked the child down and the wheel of the cab passed over his neck, killing him. I did not hear the prisoner call out.—The Magistrate: Could the driver have pulled up in time to prevent the accident?—Witness: I should think so. There was a van in front, but it is no way concealed the child.—Another witness stated that the prisoner appeared to make an attempt to pull up. He also stated that the child was running away from the direction of the cab.—The prisoner who made no defence, was remanded until after the inquest.

INQUESTS.

KILLED BY A CRICKET BALL.—Mr. Baxter held an inquest at Poplar respecting the death of Emily Edith Nicholls, aged one year and 11 months, the daughter of a carman, of 37, Tapley-street, Poplar.—Francis Nicholls, sister of deceased, deposed that she took the child to the Byron-street board school playground, and while there watching some boys playing cricket, a ball, struck by a boy named Deverick, hit the child in the head.—Dr. Hope, of St. Leonard's-road, stated the death was due to effusion of blood on the brain consequent on the blow from the ball.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and expressed an opinion that little children should be excluded from the play ground whilst cricket is going on.

MANSLAUGHTER AT CAMDEN TOWN.—Dr. Mansfield Thomas held an inquest on the body of Sarah, 64, the wife of William Green, cabdriver, of 3, Mary-terrace, Camden Town. Green was remanded at the Marylebone Police Court on the charge of causing his wife's death.—Alfred Green, a fire brigade man, son of the deceased, said he last saw his mother alive on the 7th inst., when she seemed very ill. She then bore no mark of injury. Seven years ago she broke a blood-vessel, and bled profusely from the nose and mouth. Late lately she suffered from neuralgia and nervous debility. Replying to the coroner, the witness said he was not aware that, before the preceding Tuesday his father struck his mother, and that some boys and men were on an enclosed piece of land belonging to him at the top of Orchard-road. He went to the ground and there found the prisoner in custody. Some old sime and other materials had been removed from one part near the fence, and in the roadway, was a donkey and barrow, apparently ready to take the stuff away.—P.S. Watt, 29 Y., deposed that he saw the prisoner and a man in the enclosure removing the sime and other materials to a spot near the fence, which was five feet high. A man was in the roadway with a donkey and barrow, and when witness approached, this man gave a whistle and they all made off. He captured the prisoner, and also took the donkey and barrow to the police station.—Mr. Glover remanded the prisoner.

Highgate.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Benjamin Webb, 17, costermonger, of Blenheim-road, Hornsey-road, Holloway, was charged with having been found on enclosed premises in Orchard-road, Highgate, supposed for the purpose of committing a felony.—Mr. Simcock, a retired builder, of Orchard-road, said an officer called at his house early in the morning, and told him that some boys and men were on an enclosed piece of land belonging to him at the top of Orchard-road. He went to the ground and there found the prisoner in custody. Some old sime and other materials had been removed from one part near the fence, and in the roadway, was a donkey and barrow, apparently ready to take the stuff away.—P.S. Watt, 29 Y., deposed that he saw the prisoner and a man in the enclosure removing the sime and other materials to a spot near the fence, which was five feet high. A man was in the roadway with a donkey and barrow, and when witness approached, this man gave a whistle and they all made off. He captured the prisoner, and also took the donkey and barrow to the police station.—Mr. Glover remanded the prisoner.

MURDER.—John D'Orsay, Southwark Chambers, Borough, said he saw deceased in Tooley-street on Wednesday with blood flowing from his mouth. Witness and another man took him to a local medical man, but the assistant declined to do anything for him unless the money was forthcoming. The deceased was kept waiting outside the door until the doctor arrived. He examined him and applied ice, and then said that he was dead. Witness accordingly placed him on a barrow and took him to the hospital.

The house physician said the man was dead when brought to the hospital. A post mortem examination showed that death was due to consumption.—The Coroner: Naturally people thought the doctor could do something for him. Could he have done any good?

The House Physician: No; he could have done nothing.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

PRACTISING CHEMISTS.—Dr. Macdonald held an inquiry at the Town Hall, Shoreditch, respecting the death of Clara Just, 74, the widow of a basket maker, late of 42, Charles-street, Hoxton.—Oscar Just, son of the deceased, stated that on Monday his mother had a severe attack of diarrhoea, and he went to a chemist in Pittfield-street, who gave him a bottle of mixture. This had no effect, so witness went again when the chemist, who prescribed an ounce of castor oil, afterwards gave him a second ounce of castor oil, which the deceased took, and died the next day.—Dr. Kennedy, of 2, Kingsland-road, deposed that the cause of death was exhaustion due to excessive diarrhoea.—A Juror: If a doctor had been called in at the first, do you think the old lady would have recovered? Witness: In all probability she might.—A Juror: Don't you think it was wrong of the chemist to give two ounces of castor oil, one day after another?—The Coroner: Yes. It is very serious to go on giving it day after day. I think it very desirable, if the statements made are true, that chemists should take warning by this case.—The jury eventually returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

MR. L. P. DUNCAN.



The above is a portrait of the editor of the *Mincing News*, who was the defendant in the sensational breach of promise case, and against whom damages for £10,000 were assessed.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE OLD BAILEY.

It seems that, after a long delay, the projected alterations of the building comprising the Central Criminal Court, with a view to render it more convenient and afford something like convenient accommodation for those who have to attend the court as prosecutors or witnesses, are likely to be commenced. Mr. Murray, the principal assistant in the office of the City architect, was engaged on Saturday and on two or three previous days in going over the building and making plans of portions of it, and it is expected that the work will very soon be commenced. It has been rumoured that a portion of the projected improvements will comprise the remnant of Newgate Prison, but it appears that no determination has yet been arrived at upon the subject.

Eight is stated to have seized potatoes in numerous districts of co. Leitrim.

William Watson, aged 64, was knocked down by a train at Wood Green Station on Saturday and killed on the spot.

On Saturday Thomas Cosgrave, a fireman on board the s.s. Monies, in Millwall Dock, while under the influence of drink, would persist in going on shore. He got into a boat, and, in trying to shove off, fell overboard. His body was recovered shortly after. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

On Saturday Thomas Johnson, lately of Regency-terrace, Willesden Green, was standing on some steps painting the front of a shop in Mortlake-terrace, Kew, when he fell backwards and struck his head on the kerb, and died shortly afterwards. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Found drowned was the verdict returned on Saturday, by a coroner's jury at Poplar, in the case of George Peck, 42, a blacksmith, of Egham, whose body was found in the Thames at Shadwell. The deceased had been missing since bank holiday, and there was nothing to show how he came into the water.

On Saturday William Gillham, of Wanlock-street, Shepherd's Walk, City-road, employed by the Great Western Railway as a van boy, was crushed between a couple of vehicles at the depot in West Smithfield and seriously injured internally. He was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

HOMELY ADVERTISING.

THE WEATHER IS HOT. YOU WANT TO ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAYS.

JUST GLANCE

YOUR EYE DOWN THIS COLUMN OF BRIEF ADVERTISEMENT.

WE WON'T FOR YOU.

BY VERNON, FOR SENSATIONALISM, NOT UNTRUE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
SIE OF COMMONS—AUGUST 10.
VACCINATION.

SIR TERRON asked Mr. Ritchie whether the parents who present their children to public authorities for vaccination with calf lymph intended to prosecute under the Commercial Vaccination Act if they withheld children from vaccination with human blood.—Mr. ERICSON said the Vaccination contained no exemption as to one class of children or another; but any parent was free to range with a private vaccinator to vaccinate his children. He was not prepared to say any change in the Vaccination Act.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

G. CAMPBELL asked leave to make a personal explanation, and stated that when alluding attention to the need for the Public Doctor taking action as to company men, the Attorney-general said the hon. member's theory was an attempt to enforce rights by means of the criminal law.—ATTORNEY-GENERAL interrupted to say that was quite a mistake on the part of the hon. member. What he was that many of these prosecutions could be enforced as civil rights.—G. CAMPBELL said that the Attorney-general had exempted him from the category fools—a laugh)—because—
MR. HARRIS: Order, order. There is no need for explanation after what the Attorney-general has said.—Sir G. CAMPBELL: There is another point—(daughter)—I have often asked bogus companies—
MR. HARRIS: Order, order. That is no personal question.—Sir G. CAMPBELL: Can't—
MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into committee on this. On clause 1, Mr. J. O'Conor said he had not meant to raise any discussion in the House, but had been forced to do so on that intention; in consequence of what had occurred in Tipperary, he had to pay attention to what he considered to be an arrangement committed upon a most respectable man.

—The CHAIRMAN: You cannot do that to your clause.—Mr. SEXTON: Will it be open to me to raise it upon the third reading?

—CHAIENMAN: That is a question for the speaker.—The bill passed through committee, the House adjourning at 12.30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. In the assembling of Parliament on the Queen's Speech was read as follows:

Mr. Lowe is GOVERNOR.—

relations with all former Powers continue to be peaceful and friendly character.

Attention has been called to the incoherence which arises from the possible conflict of territorial claims in the newly acquired regions. An arrangement has been entered into with the Foreign Office for the purpose of marking out boundaries within which the action of the respective governments is to be confined. The arrangement with the Royal Niger Company is now complete and ready for signature.

—The CHAIRMAN: You cannot do that to your clause.—Mr. SEXTON: Will it be open to me to raise it upon the third reading?

—CHAIENMAN: That is a question for the speaker.—The bill passed through committee, the House adjourning at 12.30.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Standard Telegraph publishes the following list of popular Acts of Parliament passed by the Conservative party since 1885, solely or mainly in the interests of the working classes—

1. Dwellings of the Working Classes Act, 1882, to ensure healthy houses and erect cheap dwellings.

2. Coal Mines Act, 1883, to remove legitimate causes of complaint among miners.

3. Agricultural Labourers' Wages Act, 1886, to prevent loss of wages in case of an employer's bankruptcy.

4. Allotments and Cottage Gardens Act, 1887, to give allotment-holders compensation for their improvements and labour.

5. Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, restricting the employment of children, and increasing safeguards against accidents.

6. Labourers' Allotment Act, 1887, to provide means for acquiring allotments for the labouring population.

7. Margarine Act, 1887, to prevent the fraudulent sale of substitutes for butter.

8. Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, to stop the fraudulent sale of foreign and other goods under false names.

9 and 10. Technical Instruction Acts, 1887 and 1889, to enable local authorities throughout the kingdom to establish or aid schools for teaching trades.

11. Water Companies Act, 1887, to prevent the poor from being deprived of their water supply for no fault of their own.

12. Customs Act, 1887, to prevent the arbitrary arrest of innocent seamen under the smuggling laws.

13. Trusted Savings Bank Act, 1887, to enable official inquiry to be made into the position of doubtful banks.

14 and 15. Local Government Acts, 1888 and 1889, to give working men a large share in county government in England and Scotland.

16 and 17. Weights and Measures Act, 1889, for ensuring just weights and punishing dishonesty.

18. Railway Regulation Act, 1889, to increase the safety of railway passengers and servants.

19. Horseflesh Act, 1889, to prohibit the fraudulent sale of horseflesh as food.

20. Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889, providing safeguards for the health and comfort of the workpeople.

21. Working Classes Dwellings Act, 1890, to facilitate gifts of land for this object.

22 and 23. Customs and Inland Revenue Acts, 1890 to 1890, reducing the house duty, tea duty, tobacco duty, and currant duty.

24. Education Code Act, 1890, providing increased grants and other facilities for sound education.

25. Allotments Act, 1890, giving an appeal to the county councils against local authorities who neglect to supply allotments.

26. Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, to prevent house farmers making a profit out of overcrowding, and to consolidate the law on the subject.

THE RAILWAY GUARD AND THE SERVANT.

At the Highgate Police Court, Joseph Arthur Bradley, a railway guard, until recently in the service of the Great Northern Railway Company, was charged on remand, on a warrant, with having on July 10th, while in charge of a train, behaved in an improper manner towards Charlotte Gobby, by insulting her.—The prosecutrix, described as a domestic servant, of Hayward's Heath, gave evidence that on the evening of the 10th ult., she arrived from Hayward's Heath, and took a train from Moorgate-street, intending to go to her mistress's house at Finchley. The train, however, went to Muswell Hill instead of Finchley, and upon arriving there she asked the guard (the prisoner) to put her right, and he advised her to return to the right one. She entered the carriage again, and when they had gone some distance in the return journey the accused walked along the footboard and entered her carriage, saying he had come to keep her company. She told him it was not his place to come to her carriage, and he then took hold of her and kissed her several times. He was sitting opposite to her, and he pulled her to him and committed the assault complained of. She told him she would report him when the train arrived at Highgate, and just then they got into a tunnel and the prisoner left. On arriving home she told her fellow-servant, and on the next day wrote to the company complaining of his conduct.—Cross-examined: Although her mistress was engaged with her for being twenty minutes after ten, as ten o'clock was her time to be home, she did not tell her what had happened. It was true she chafed with the accused while walking at Muswell Hill. When he put her in the train he said he should come and keep her company, and he then added, "What do you say? You would kick me out?" and she replied, "Yes, that I certainly will." She did not think he would, and was surprised to see him, and cried out. It was untrue that she consented to anything that happened.—Detective-sergeant Couchman deposed that when he arrested the accused, he said, "I expected it." Although the warrant was issued on July 21st, prisoner was not arrested till August 14th, as he had been away from home and had kept out of the way.—Mr. Lawless contended that all that took place was by consent, but it was most improper for a railway guard to lark and romp with a passenger in his train, and on that account the company insisted upon his resigning, although he had a sixteen years' good character. He (the learned counsel) asked the magistrates to say that it was no more than a romp, and he pointed out that some time elapsed before the police were communicated with.—The bench committed the prisoner to the October (Middlesex) Sessions, admitting him to bail.

LIFE IN A LODGING-HOUSE.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest at St. Giles's Coronor's Court, on the body of John Edwards, aged 63, a fish porter, lately residing at 113, Drury-lane, a common lodging-house.—The evidence showed that on the 9th inst. the deceased was singing in the kitchen of the lodging-house mentioned, when another lodger, a young man named John Sullivan, told him to "Shut up," and then swore at and struck him with his fist in the right eye. A few minutes afterwards the quarrel was renewed, and Sullivan dealt the old man a heavy blow with his fist in the left eye. Both eyes were much bruised and blackened. A lodger, named Goodman, also a fish porter, interfered after the second assault to protect the deceased, and in order to prevent further violence took Sullivan out to have a drink. Then he returned to the lodging-house kitchen, where Edwards held up his hands as though he was about to attack Sullivan across the kitchen table and then threw him across the kitchen table and then disappeared. He had not been seen since, and was, it was said, keeping out of the way of the deceased's son, who threatened him with violence. On the 13th inst. Edwards complained that Sullivan had "murdered him" and of a part at his side. He was removed to Bethnal Green Workhouse, where he died the next day from the combined effects of pneumonia and pleurisy. The doctor found no fractures or injury, and could not say whether the violence sustained had accelerated his death.—The jury consequently returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

AN ALPINE ACCIDENT.

Mr. A. H. Frere gives an account of another lamentable Alpine accident by which an intimate friend of his, Mr. Arthur Macnamara, lost his life.

Mr. Macnamara and his friend,

Mr. Cornish, both experienced mountaineers,

left the Hotel Alpen Club, in the Maderanerstrasse, at 6 a.m., to ascend the Dussitstock,

without guides, the ascent being easy and free from danger. At 5 p.m., when only an hour and a half from the hotel, Mr. Macnamara, who was running down a grass slope, slipped, and rolling over, fell, and was killed on the rocks below. His mother and two sisters were at the hotel. As the mountain is well known to him, Mr. Frere mentions that the accident, occurring where it did on the lower slopes, might have happened to any one in the course of an ordinary walk.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The collector of customs at the port of New York has been forwarded instructions to extend every courtesy and to pass without inspection the personal luggage of the Comte de Paris and his son, the Duc d'Orléans, on their arrival at the end of next month. These orders have been given on account of the gallant services of the Comte de Paris during the rebellion.

The imports into the United States for the past week amounted in value to \$5,370,309 dollars, including dry goods \$323,913 dollars.

EIGHTY PRISONERS DECAPITATED.

THE KINGSLAND TRAGEDY.
Committal for Trial.

At the North London Police Court, Walter Alfred Hargan was again brought before Mr. Bros., charged with the murder of William Lambert, 45, a carman, late of Felton-street, Hoxton, and Walter Wheeler, 40, a horse-keeper, who resided at Herford-road, Kingsland. William Kaitton, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, repeated his evidence, already reported, describing how he pursued the accused after the two men had been shot, and captured him in Downham-road, subsequently protecting him from the violence of the mob, who attempted to lynch him.—Mr. Bros.: I think it right to say here that my opinion is that the witness behaved in a very commendable manner.—Mrs. Jane Harrington Sarah Peck, wife of the landlord of the Waggon and Horses public-house, Herford-road, Kingsland, deposed that she did not know the prisoner, but saw him at her husband's house on July 20th, in the private bar. No one was with him then. She does not know that it was the accused who was there had not been told her. She knew Lambert and Wheeler, and they, with a man called "Silly Charley," were in the house at the same time as the prisoner, creating a disturbance. They all had no money, and because she would not draw them over, they called her foul names and refused to leave. She threatened to call the police. She did not accuse do anything, and did not notice him behind the bar that afternoon. There is a flap to the counter, but she did not lift it at the time except for Lambert. Hargan might possibly have been behind the bar without her knowing it. She did not notice him leave. She saw Lambert go out by the middle compartment and come back by the side door. She caught hold of him, and told him he could not go through the private bar. He called her a foul name, and she screamed and her husband came. He and Lambert met at the inner door, and then Wheeler and Silly Charley came in; but after a short struggle Mr. Feek succeeded in putting them out. Immediately afterwards she heard the report of firearms—three shots—and exclaimed to her husband, "Hullo! Look at the people running."—Cross-examined: She had had a lot of trouble with the deceased and many more men. Nine weeks ago

THEIR THREATENED HER LIFE.

One man was sent to prison as a consequence, and only came out on Monday. She did not remember pointing to the prisoner, and saying, "Here is a detective who will protect me." The witness here begged not to be too closely pressed, because she had had a great fear since the occurrence.—Mr. Young: This is very important to my client. Cross-examination continued: I positively say I did not see a revolver in the prisoner's pockets. I don't think any one went out through the back way, and this because my dog—a savage one—was loose. There was a man, Martin, in the house, but I did not see him take off his coat to fight the accused. Silly Charley used some very bad language to my husband, and all were put out. I have been threatened by companions of the deceased man since the occurrence. They alleged that the deceased was my fancy man, and said they would have me swing at the Old Bailey before long.—Re-examined: I sent for the police two or three times that afternoon.—Frederick Ramsey, a bootmaker, deposed to having witnessed the shooting.—In the course of cross-examination he stated that he knew Wheeler and Lambert as "no better than they ought to be."—P.C. William Oakley 200 J., who arrested the prisoner, stated that the crowd was so violent he had to take him to the station.—Cross-examined: The place is a rough one. A policeman is always on duty. I have known Lambert for some years. He was a hard-working man, and had a van of his own at one time. I never knew him in trouble with the police. I know him as an associate of the roughs of the neighbourhood.—Re-examined: I don't know that either Lambert or Wheeler have been charged by the police.—Mr. Bros. said he should send the prisoner for trial.—Mr. Young: Acting under my advice, the defendant reserves his defence, and calls no witnesses, but I would put it to your worship that, looking at all the circumstances, you may commit him for manslaughter only. He did try to get away, and it was only when he was in personal danger that he fled.—Mr. Bros.: I shall commit him for wilful murder, and it will be a question for the jury to decide as to the degree of the crime.—The prisoner was committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

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At the St. Giles's Coronor's Court, on the body of John Edwards, aged 63, a fish porter, lately residing at 113, Drury-lane, a common lodging-house.—The evidence showed that on the 9th inst. the deceased was singing in the kitchen of the lodging-house mentioned, when another lodger, a young man named John Sullivan, told him to "Shut up," and then swore at and struck him with his fist in the right eye. A few minutes afterwards the quarrel was renewed, and Sullivan dealt the old man a heavy blow with his fist in the left eye. Both eyes were much bruised and blackened. A lodger, named Goodman, also a fish porter, interfered after the second assault to protect the deceased, and in order to prevent further violence took Sullivan out to have a drink. Then he returned to the lodging-house kitchen, where Edwards held up his hands as though he was about to attack Sullivan across the kitchen table and then threw him across the kitchen table and then disappeared. He had not been seen since, and was, it was said, keeping out of the way of the deceased's son, who threatened him with violence. On the 13th inst. Edwards complained that Sullivan had "murdered him" and of a part at his side. He was removed to Bethnal Green Workhouse, where he died the next day from the combined effects of pneumonia and pleurisy. The doctor found no fractures or injury, and could not say whether the violence sustained had accelerated his death.—The jury consequently returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

There are about 4,500 women printers in England. The only thing that beats a good wife is a bad husband.

In making wills, some are left out and others are left in.

There are about 300 followers of Buddhism living in Paris.

Miss Sarah Belle Holmes is the only female mail carrier in the United States.

During last week upwards of 250 Jewish families emigrated from Odessa to England and America.

Hospital statistics prove that amputation is four times as dangerous after the age of 50 as before.

Crabs may be cooked in as many as 500 different ways. Crab-chowder is the latest American fad.

Since 1872 the pictures sent to, and exhibited in, the Paris Salon have more than doubled in number.

It is somewhat singular that the man who has been painting the town red usually feels a little blue.

New Yorkers are talking about having a Rotten Row of their own. It is to be two and a half miles in length.

An easy way to commit suicide nowadays is to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. A return ticket is not necessary.

Washington boasts only two lady dentists, but the male sufferers from toothache are said to be far more numerous.

It is said that Andrew Carnegie paid £200 for the flowers alone at a recent big dinner which he gave in Washington.

In China a doctor is not paid until his patient recovers. Doubtless this accounts for the general good health of the Chinese.

George Washington died the last hour of the day of the last day of the week of the last month of the year of the last century.

Up to the present over 50,000 diamonds have been obtained from the mines of New South Wales, the largest being about 5½ carats.

It is curious that Edwin Booth, who has played Hamlet thousands of times himself, has never seen the character taken by any one else.

A corn factor named Le Bas has been re-sentenced at the Jersey Police Court on a charge of forging bills to the amount of about £1,200.

Samuel Harrison, aged 31, a Jew, skipper of a sloop, who was sentenced to death at the Assizes for the murder of his wife, has been reprieved on the ground of insanity.

Information has been received in Madrid that the Sultan of Morocco has consented to the demands of Spain respecting the recent aggression by Arabs at Melilla. The offenders will be punished and compensation will be paid.

Two boys were driving a horse with a cart near Spalding, when, in passing the bank of a large drain, the animal became restive and dashed into the water. One of the lads, named Dowbarry, 14 years old, was drowned.

The police and the non on strike from the New York Central Railway came into collision on Sunday at Albany. Several shots were fired, and a number of unfounding people not connected with the strike were killed.

A old man named Mr. Cox, aged 81, a native of Milton near Sittingbourne, had committed suicide. While out walking he entered a cold bath, opened the lid of the well and jumped into the water. His cries brought an instant, though too late, to save him.

Holy Trinity, the garrison church of Windham, has been the scene of a very interesting wedding, the contracting parties being Owen Walling, the contracting parties being Owen Walling, and Ellen Lee, of Brighton, both gypsies. The Rev. A. E. Hobson, officiated, and the ceremony attracted a number of spectators.

A farmer, named Symes, who resided at Ligar Farm, near Liskard, was attacked the other evening by an infuriated bull.

Whilst the man was endeavouring to drive the animal into a shed it turned on him and gored him severely, inflicting injuries which caused almost immediate death.

George Albert Funnydog, rogue and vagabond, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at the London Sessions for beggary. Prisoner had been six times sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for similar offences. When committed by the magistrate, prisoner was asked whether Funnydog was really his name. He said it was.

Two hundred Saxons who attended the recent Vienna Choral Festival have since made an excursion to the celebrated Adelboden Grotto, which at the time of their visit was illuminated throughout. In several of these magnificent subterranean caverns, the dancing hall, the chapel, and the Calvary Hill, they sang a number of choruses and solos with extremely fine effect.

At the West Bromwich Police Court on Thursday, three local publicans were charged for permitting betting on their premises. The defence was that the publicans had done nothing for themselves but on commission they being under the impression that it was not illegal. One publican, for three offences, was fined £7 10s. and costs. The others, for two offences, were each fined £7 and costs.

A number of boys and girls were summoned at the North London Police Court for annoying pedestrians in Mare-street and Clarence-road, on Sunday night. The evidence showed that the defendants, and others of their class, offended respectable people by the coarse language and by hustling them from the footpath. Heavy fines with the alternative of imprisonment, were imposed.

A young man, named James Hartnell, son of a farmer, has been arrested by the Glynn police on a charge of maliciously wounding and killing three goats, the property of Daniel Curtis, a farmer, of Llanfair, near Croyne. The goats' heads were severed from their bodies. The accused was brought before the Capping justices, at Midleton, and remanded, bail being accepted.

Patrick Joseph Lynn, 22, was charged with wounding James Dempsey, at Vauxhall Cross, early on Sunday morning. Dempsey was talking to a young woman, when the prisoner, a stranger to him, savagely attacked him with a razor, and then ran away. He pursued him, and fell senseless from loss of blood. Prisoner, it was stated, had served in the Soudan, and had acted strangely since his return. He was remanded.

At a meeting of the council of the intended Naval Exhibition, held at the Admiralty, Lord G. Hamilton stated that her Majesty had not only consented to be patron, but had also stated that she would be pleased to allow any object of interest in her possession connected with the Navy to be exhibited. It was also announced that the Prince of Wales had promised to act as president and the Duke of Edinburgh as one of the vice-presidents.

At the Birmingham Assizes some days ago an Army pensioner named Macher, who had been caretaker at Birmingham General Post Office, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for a series of robberies of letters containing money and valuables. Mr. Justice Hawkins had the court adjourned before him on Monday, and, with a view to saving his pension, altered his sentence to four consecutive terms of five months each, without hard labour, one on each of the four indictments, and said he

hoped the authorities of Chelsea Hospital would not declare the pension forfeited.

There were 2,527 births and 1,751 deaths in London last week.

The United States of America have 360 universities, numbering 69,400 students.

During last year the railways of the United Kingdom carried 775,000,000 passengers.

The excessive heat which recently prevailed in Austria has caused the death of several persons by sunstroke.

A London bookseller recently received an order from New Zealand for 6,000dols. worth of books for the use of the natives.

The little Bavarian town of Tittmannsberg, with only 2,000 inhabitants, is now lighted by electricity.

Last year there were in London 11,400 hansom carriage licences, and 15,514 drivers' licences.

Standings are provided for 5,000 cabmen in London, though there are over 11,000 licensed vehicles.

The proceeds from the Crown fisheries in Scotland have grown from £24 in 1853 to £6,000 in 1888.

A bicyclist has recently run from Paris to Toulouse, by way of Bordeaux, over 600 miles, in four days.

A new planet was discovered at midnight on Sunday by Herr Palisa, of Vienna Observatory.

The British Fleet, under Sir G. Tryon, arrived at Portland on Tuesday, the manoeuvres being at an end.

Arrangements have been made for an exchange of money orders between England and the colony of British Bechuanaland.

Stanley's "In Darkest Africa" still commands, even in its comparatively expensive form, a ready sale. A third edition is in the press.

While crossing Portsmouth Harbour a married woman, named Mary White, attempted to jump into the water from the steamer. She was arrested.

Taxation by lottery is on the increase in Italy. Last year the money paid to the State in this way amounted to £5,16,973fr., over three millions sterling.

Papal beer. This is the latest novelty in refreshments. The Pope partakes of no other drink than a certain brand of lager beer. So

an Italian paper says.

Charles Gibbon, author of "The Queen of the Acadians," and many other novels, has died at Great Yarmouth, where he had resided and worked for several summers.

Under the forcible title, "A Cargo of Curves," we read in a Moorish contemporary of the announcement of the arrival at Tangier of a Dutch sailing vessel laden with 24,000 jars of gin.

The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad now awards a premium of 10dols. to each of its engineers running schedule trains who get through the month without killing any cattle.

Martha Ferry and Henry Mason had a violent quarrel at Liverpool the other night. The woman knocked the man down and stamped on him. He died, and she is now committed for trial for manslaughter.

Excursionists from Dover to Calais are at last to receive a small boon at the hands of the French Government. A decree has been issued, lowering the ordinary tax of 2s. 10d. per head to about 1s. 5d. for the return journey. This applies to excursionists only.

The potato disease is spreading with alarming rapidity in South Down, where large fields are now considered useless. Reports from all parts of the county of Armagh state that the crop is seriously damaged by the blight. In the mountainous districts the crop has been completely destroyed.

According to a statement made at a meeting of shareholders, the automatic photographic scheme is approaching fulfilment. A contract has been made for the manufacture of the necessary machines, and the contractors have stated that they will be able to make the first delivery considerably within the time allowed.

In Shanghai the number of Britons has increased from 1,653 in 1883 to 1,576, while the number of Germans has increased from 216 to 244. In addition there are eighty-seven English and twenty-nine Germans in the French concession.

The Cheshire police are no respecters of persons. They have just summoned and succeeded in getting fined 1s. and costs Mr. W. H. Higgins, the new recorder of Preston, whose dog was caught taking his walks abroad to twelve months' imprisonment for similar offences. When committed by the magistrate, Higgins was asked whether Higgins was really his name. He said it was.

One of the largest Bibles made has been presented to a well-known blind and deaf American soldier of Stratford, Connecticut. It is in eight volumes, each fifteen inches long, twelve inches wide, and nearly six inches thick, on unbossed print for the blind.

The astrologers of the Punjab have now got something to occupy them. A slight red ring was observed round the sun at Delhi on the 1st. This is much exercising the superstitious. Great calamities and disasters are foretold.

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The Mary Anderson has gone on a treasure hunt. She is a schooner of the Golden Gate, and she sailed from San Francisco the other day in the hope of finding the £2,000,000 that sunk long ago with the Brother Jonathan.

A very young student, a mere boy, on Tuesday last ascended the Eider Spitz, 2,750 metres, or over 9,000 feet high, near Vinti, in the Tyrol. He missed his footing and, slipping down from a great height, was killed on the spot.

Gaudion is being sued by an American dramatic agent for breach of contract. Mr. Gaudion had agreed to personally superintend the rehearsals and production of his works in the United States.

For sixty concerts the gross sum of a million francs had been fixed, and accepted.

The death of Mrs. Sarah Bridgetta Dorothia Fennis, just announced, recalls the story of the famous actress.

Mr. John Lobb writes that nearly 15,000 board school children, with 300 of their teachers, were compelled to return home on Monday in consequence of the contractors not having finished painting and cleansing fourteen out of the forty schools which had been placed in their hands. The effect of this will be that they will have another week's holiday.

The parish church at Pemberton was entered the other night, and several surprises belonging to members of the choir were stolen, while others were cut and torn.

An Indian journalist writes thus in his paper:—"Our god Martanda had reduced us to a sorry plight, but God Indra has come to our rescue now." It began to rain at 2 a.m. on the night of the 21st inst., and lasted till 10 next morning. Everything looks fresh. The sky is overcast, and more rain is expected."

During last session, Sir George Campbell contrived to deliver no fewer than 163 speeches. Dr. Tanner is a good second with 149 speeches to his credit, while Mr. Timothy Healy has 143, and Mr. Labouchere 119.

Among the big guns of the leading benches, Sir William Harcourt is an easy first with 101 speeches.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, when there was a balance of £1,220,261, to the 16th of August, were £30,700,501, against £29,402,290 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £1,23,40,002. The net expenditure was £23,54,29, against £23,71,604 to the same date in 1883. The Treasury balances on the 16th of August amounted to £1,18,607, and at the same date in 1883 to £1,21,348.

Lydia Viel, shirt-dresser, was charged at Westminster Police Court with being drunk and assaulting two undertakers, who were carrying a coffin containing a body from the Westminster Hospital along Victoria-street, on Monday night. The men set the coffin down, and endeavoured to induce the prisoner to go away. A large crowd assembled. The prisoner said she had merely paused to blench the

carrying-chair, and had then continued her walk. Lydia Viel, shirt-dresser, was charged at Westminster Police Court with being drunk and assaulting two undertakers, who were carrying a coffin containing a body from the Westminster Hospital along Victoria-street, on Monday night. The men set the coffin down, and endeavoured to induce the prisoner to go away. A large crowd assembled. The prisoner said she had merely paused to blench the

were interred in a small graveyard belonging to the Order of St. Philip Neri.

Several tobacconists are giving away insurance policies of £100, in force for a month, to purchasers of a shillingworth and upwards of tobacco or cigars.

Jefferson Davis's body in the receiving vault of the Army of Northern Virginia is guarded by a member of the G.A.R. by day, and two Confederate veterans by night.

The Pasteur Institute in Paris is doing a roaring business just now. The latest arrivals include ten Portuguese soldiers, all of whom have been bitten by the same dog.

Half the businesses establishments and forty private residences of the town of What Cheer, Iowa, have been destroyed by fire. What cheer is looking so cheerful as it did.

The address cards of the German Emperor are without crests, crowns, or other ornaments, and bear only the words, "Wilhelm, German Emperor and King of Prussia."

The Empress Eugenie, who has been on a brief visit to the Queen at Osborne, left the Isle of Wight on Tuesday and returned to Osborne.

A Road-Car bus from Charing Cross came into collision with a cab in the Strand on Thursday. The windows of the omnibus were smashed, but no one was injured.

The richest young lady in Chicago is Miss Besie Ross, granddaughter of the late Tithill King.

As Besie weighs 170lb., she may be said to be in every way a solid young woman.

A man named Yates, on entering the attic of an unoccupied house in Phoenix-terrace, York, found the body of an infant in an advanced state of decomposition. The body was handed to the police authorities.

The Bulgarian Government has sent its thanks to Lord Salisbury for the friendly support which it receives from the British Government in the matter of the Macedonian bishops.

There has been inaugurated in Paris on the Rue Dupuytren, close by the School of Medicine, a novel development of the automatic fountain invention. It supplies a paucity of hot water for a penny.

Crime seems to be on the increase in Bombay. The number of Mahomedan convicts there was 4,431 in 1883; in 1884 it was 5,643.

The tea culture in Burmah during the past year showed a considerable improvement.

The area had increased from fourteen to 164 acres, and the approximate yield of tea from 1,600lb. to 12,200lb.

It is estimated that there are in Paris and the Department of the Seine 30,000 persons—chiefly women—engaged in the various washing and ironing establishments which abound in that district.

The Chamber of Commerce at Cardiff has appointed a number of representative traders to give effect to the decision of the chamber in favour of the establishment of a board of conciliation.

The latest report, received at the India Office from Simla states that the weather has been very favourable to the jute crop, except in one or two districts, in which heavy rainfall immediately after the sowing operations is reported to have caused some injury.

At the invitation of Lord and Lady Hildingdon, the members of the Louise Habitation of the Primrose League held their summer fete in the Wildernesse Park, near Sevenoaks. The Hon. C. W. Mills, M.P., gave a brief political address.

Should we have dearer bread? The average price of wheat is now 3s. 6d. a quarter. This is 8s. above the lowest point to which the average fell early in the year, and it is above the average of any week since the summer of 1884.

Thirty-five pounds was awarded to Mrs. Ross, a Sunderland shipwright's wife, by the local county court judge, as compensation for injuries sustained through being knocked down by the bicycle of Jeremiah Gomperts, a Sunderland pawnbroker.

An old man, named Russell, was found in his cellar at Crews deliberately striking his head with an axe. On being examined he was found to have broken his skull. He is stated to have been suffering from religious mania.

Sir Henry Parkes has almost recovered from his recent accident, and will return shortly to his duties in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly; but it is expected that he will retire into private life at the end of the present session.

RF, FIELD, AND RIVER.

By LARRY LYNN.

racing world just now is, so far as first-sport is concerned, in that blisstate itude which can only be compared to calm before the storm. Stockton has been principal meeting of the week now at its and there will journeyed north to assist the old-fashioned meeting on the Mandale banks divided their attentions between the merry red grouse and racing followers of the sport of kings are still holiday bent, and not until the saddling of the racing clans to together more on the time-honoured Knave's week will it be said that racing is in full swing once more. From York a small movement will be made on Derby, and from the head of the Peak county it will be but a day to Doncaster.

Thinking of Doncaster, I am reminded once of the very open character of the present Great St. Leger. For years past the season's classics has, for a month two prior to its decision, invariably presented the appearance of either a one or a horse race. The coming Sellingler, however, shows altogether a different picture. It will be probably the largest field seen since Count Lagrange's Rayon won in 1879. Certainly sixteen horses entered the race in Seabreeze's year, but it was then generally regarded as a duel between Shire and Lord Calthorpe's flying filly, though in the race Seabreeze showed her superior to the Duke of Portland's son, who was beaten out of place. There is no two-horse race before us this year, and bold would be the man who, having backed either Memoir, Surefoot, Green, or Beaumé—now the first four entries—could confidently assure himself that he was on what is known in turf parlance as "a real good thing." Memoir and St. Serv will run on merit, as announced by the authority the Duke of Portland. Opinions regarding pair are still divided, but the majority of judges remembering that September is usually the mare's month, lean to the side of the filly. There has been a strong tendency, whatever little wagering has taken place of late, to back Surefoot. The erratic son of Dodson is undergoing an altogether different preparation to that which preceded his astoundingly successful efforts at Epsom and Ascot. He has already been sent several gallops of two miles, and Jossifov may, by his new method of treatment, show us a very different kind of foot to the one we saw in the early summer. A friend of mine, who lately sighted a glimpse of Mr. Morris's grand horse in an exercise gallop at Lambourne, assures me that the alteration in Surefoot's appearance is already very remarkable. He has lost that lusty, gross, stallion-like look so noticeable on the Surrey Downs and Berkshires heath, and consequently, though still a colt of commanding appearance, he stands much higher on the leg, and, a matter of course, shows a great deal more light under him. Not a few people fancy today, who will be ridden by Tim Cannon, and some there are who consider Mr. Houldsworth possesses a more than useful second in Ponza. Probably the best outsider in the race is Queen's Birthday, who, if not a racehorse, has not been beaten this year, and he, with Hutton Conyers, will claim the cause of the Northern stables against the southern division. No horse is better liked Newmarket than Hermit's beautiful and best son, Beaumé. We know this colt is in stay, but the same cannot be said with confidence of any other animal in the race. Without committing myself to a distinct prediction, there is no harm in now saying that whatever boats Housman and Surefoot will win the St. Leger, and the best horse to take for cockboat may be Queen's Birthday.

If there was little of stirring interest in the racing events of the week, we had a sensation

carried up to us in another swim across the English Channel by one, Davis Dalton, an American professor of swimming, who has for some time past been resident in this country. His object in visiting England, and he himself states, to accumulate the achievement of Captain Webb. He has succeeded, and though it is matter for regret that he did not take the same means as Captain Webb, acting

the advice of his old friend, Mr. A. G. Payne, to assure verification by the press of his performance, there seems to be no reason to doubt the genuineness of what Dalton, by his own perseverance and under almost superhuman exertions, accomplished. Instead of swimming the "silver streak" that divides pernicious Albion from lively neighbours on the English side, as did Webb, who made his way across from Dover to Calais sands on the 24th and 25th August, 1875, in 21hr. 5min., Dalton chose to make his experiment from the lugger Ocean Queen, and by Henry Bran, who attended to his wants from a small punt. It was known beforehand that Dalton would attempt this swim, but so many professional swimmers have talked about accomplishing the same thing since Webb first put it on record, and their performances have never progressed beyond the talking stage, that little heed was paid to what was regarded as Dalton's vapourings. He has, however, triumphed in his endeavour, and I would be the last to withhold from the American whatever praise is due to him. Times have changed since 1875, when I well remember on the hot August days during which Webb was battling with the Channel waves, the excitement that reigned in London concerning the result of what was then regarded as almost a physical impossibility. I can also recollect as though it were yesterday the enthusiastic receptions Webb met with everywhere on his return to England. If ever a man was killed by kindness, that man was Matthew Webb, and had he never swum the English Channel the stout-hearted English sailor, who was a true bulldog of the sea, and knew not the meaning of fear, might still be living among us now, instead of sleeping his last sleep lulled by the roar of the merciless rapids of Niagara whereon he met his death.

I suppose, according to the eternal fitness of things, Dalton will fret his fitful hour on the music hall stage as Channel hero number two; but I imagine he is too wise a man to follow Webb into the Niagara whirlpools. Dalton was born in New York on October 26th, 1851, and has travelled a great deal in Europe. For the last quarter of a century he seems to have had a good deal of experience, and has been the hero of several long distance swims in the Pacific, Atlantic, and German Oceans, whilst he has not even feared to tangle with the waters of the Bay of Biscay. He has also swum long distances in the Rivers

Amazon and Mississippi. He is a thick-set, powerfully-built man, with a bull neck, enormous thighs, and chest somewhat similar in formation to Webb in his prime. He, however, is not so tall a man, being only 5ft. 5in. in height. He was 23hr. 28min. getting across, that being 1hr. 45min. longer than Webb.

It is generally admitted that at no period in the history of English rowing was professional sculling so low an ebb as at present. Since the Australasian, Trickett, came to this country in 1876, and wrested the championship from the late Joe Sadler, one of the poorest champions we ever had, the rowing prestige of England has gone on wasting and flickering away until there is none left, and in these days we are content to stand idle while colonial scullers fight the battle for aquatic supremacy on old Father Thames's broad bosom. With a view to reviving professional sculling, and the unearthing, if possible, of a representative English champion, a committee of enthusiastic rowing gentlemen have revived a series of national Thames regattas, the first of which was rowed off on Monday and Tuesday last. An aquatic competition of a like kind has not been held on the Thames for the past two years; therefore, its revival was very welcome, as attractive money prizes were offered to native crews from any part of the country, and there was an appreciative proportion of entries.

Some fair support was accorded to the regatta by Northern caramen, which, if in a slight degree, still showed a glimmer of the old time rivalry between the men of the Tyne and those of the Thames. Mr. E. D. Brickwood has worked very hard for the furtherance of this scheme, and if, as a financial venture, it was not a great success, it must be confessed that there was a true sporting ring about it. The Thames men, however, had matters all their own way in all the events decided. In the Watson's Sculls the only two Northerners who won their preliminary heats were Robert Carr, of Newcastle, and J. Fernie, of Stockton-on-Tees. In the second round, however, Fernie was easily beaten by J. Godwin, of Kircaldy, and Lloyd, of Chelsea; and Carr made a very poor show in the heat in which Harding, of Chelsea, and Allen, of Exeter, qualified for the final. The last stage of the sculls was rowed from Prestwich on the 27th inst., at Troon on the 28th, and concluded at St. Andrew's on September 5th.

Another record beaten! This time the amateur high jump has gone, and the demonstrator is G. W. Rodden of the Dawlish Athletic Club, who, at the sports of the 5th Volunteer Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, held at Haytor camp, cleared 5ft. 5-in. The previous best was J. Fitzpatrick's 5ft. 4in.

The first part of the golf match between Willie Park jun., of Musselburgh, and Andrew Kirky, of St. Andrew's, for £200, was played on the Musselburgh Links on Wednesday. On his own green Park led by one hole at the end of the fourth and last round. The match will be continued at Prestwich on the 27th inst., at Troon on the 28th, and concluded at St. Andrew's on September 5th.

The past week has been a comparatively quiet one for the athletic fraternity, so it is, perhaps, not surprising to find certain knights of the running-shoe turning their attention to matters of a legislative kind.

Somewhat in this connection comes the substitution of a more mild reply from the S.C.C.A. to the Amateur Athletic Association's question as to open betting at the last cross-country championship.

The Harriers' original answer was apparently in the form of a hint to the A.A.A. that the latter body had better mind its own business. This is precisely what the A.A.A. executive imagined they were doing when instituting an inquiry as to the before-mentioned open betting. Their prompt return of—their thinking—imperceptible rejoinder is, therefore, not surprising.

However, all is well that ends well, and at their annual general meeting, on Monday, the S.C.C.A. decided to withdraw their former reply, and substitute one containing a promise to at all times endeavour to obey the behests of the A.A.A. with reference to, so far as possible, suppressing open betting.

W. C. Jones, of the Catford and Polytechnic C.C., got very near the half-mile mark on Tuesday evening, when he cycling record on Tuesday evening, when he won the open handicap at that distance from scratch, on a heavy track, in 1min. 12.2sec. The record is 1min. 1sec. exactly.

Another road-riding "best" has been passed, M. A. Holbein's 2hr. 38min. 57sec. for fifty miles being 1min. 31sec. faster than anything which, at the like distance, he had, under similar conditions, ever done before.

In addition to Mr. Brickwood, who carried out all the arrangements of the regatta in a most indefatigable manner, the thanks of the rowing world are due to Messrs. J. Ireland and B. Horton, of the London Rowing Club, who officiated as umpires alternately, and to Messrs. A. Bishop and W. F. Sheard, also of the London Rowing Club, who undertook the function of judges.

On Tuesday last, Gloucestershire won a splendid victory over Middlesex in an innings and 22 runs, a result chiefly brought about by the fine hitting of Mr. W. G. Grace, who scored 57, and Painter, who made 34, and the superb bowling of Wool and Roberts, who twice disposed of the Middlesex eleven for an aggregate of 142 runs. Wool taking eleven wickets for 70 runs and Roberts seven for 45. The match closed on the 24th and 25th August, 1875, in 2hr. 5min., Dalton chose to make his experiment from the French coast. Accordingly, at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon he dived off the stern of the lugger Ocean Queen, then stationed off the head of Boulogne-sur-Mer, and in swimming for the major portion of the time on his back, made the best of his way to Folkstone beach.

The distance across in a straight line is twenty-seven miles, but allowing for the drift of the tides Dalton is computed to have swum and fished some sixty miles ere, at 23hr. on Monday afternoon, in a thoroughly exhausted and almost lifeless condition, he found terra firma on Folkestone beach. He had sooner reached it than he fell prone in a state of insensibility. He was immediately taken to the neighbouring bathing establishment, and after careful treatment, he recovered his normal condition. He was accompanied by Captain Henry Dunn, who piloted him from the lugger, Ocean Queen, and by Henry Bran, who attended to his wants from a small punt. It was known beforehand that Dalton would attempt this swim, but so many professional swimmers have talked about accomplishing the same thing since Webb first put it on record, and their performances have never progressed beyond the talking stage, that little heed was paid to what was regarded as Dalton's vapourings.

The dispute between Lord Hawke and the Yorkshire County Committee has been amicably settled. His lordship withdraws his resignation, and Mr. Jackson plays for Yorkshire next year.

The match between Surrey and Lancashire was a grand triumph for the Surrey men, who, thanks to the grand hitting of Abel, who made 160, and Maurice Head, who scored 71, put together the big innings of 317. Lancashire fared very badly against the bowling of Lohmann, Mr. Streetfield, and Sharpe, and were beaten by an innings and 76 runs.

Those of racing's aristocracy who take a personal interest in the Stockton meetings mustered in strong force there on all three days. On Tuesday Houndsditch, who had journeyed north to complete his Ebor Handicap preparation, did not run in the Stockton Handicap, for which Currie was made a strong favourite. He ran very well, but failed to land Lord Lascelles popular black and yellow colour-triumphant, and the winner cropp'd up in Lily of Lumley, who, as did Countess Lilian last year—placed this race to the credit of the Ashgill stable, after a pretty finish with Currie. Lamb's Wool followed up Redcar and Ripon successes by earning another pair of brackets; and Shy, Everfield, and Dunvegan all won races. The Weymouth Plate only brought out four starters, and odds were betted on Cleator; but people had forgotten Cleator, whose victory in the Priory Stakes at Lewes should have entitled him to more consideration. There was a desperate finish between Chesterfield—who is a son of Wisdom and Bramble, and consequently our brother to Shy, Bracken, and Cleator, and they finished in the order named, a head and a neck separating

I suppose, according to the eternal fitness of things, Dalton will fret his fitful hour on the music hall stage as Channel hero number two; but I imagine he is too wise a man to follow Webb into the Niagara whirlpools. Dalton was born in New York on October 26th, 1851, and has travelled a great deal in Europe. For the last quarter of a century he seems to have had a good deal of experience, and has been the hero of several long distance swims in the Pacific, Atlantic, and German Oceans, whilst he has not even feared to tangle with the waters of the Bay of Biscay. He has also swum long distances in the Rivers

THE PELICAN CLUB AND ITS NEIGHBOURS.

On the second day the Great Northern Lager saw Queen's Birthday add to his winning sequence, carrying his 9th. 7lb. easily home from a fair field. This at once brought him into prominence for the outside division of the St. Leger. Lord Zetland's Patrick Blue was a strong tip for the Hardwicks Stakes, and odds were betted on him, but they were easily bowled over by Sir Robert Jardine's Sarawak, who won cleverly from Schism, with the favourite third. The Asko spots were victorious in the Lambton Stakes by the aid of Friar Lubin; and others who scored on Wednesday were Hot, Hero, Despot, and Star Trap.

On the concluding day of Stockton, Lord Marmon, in the Stockton Steward's Handicap, added to his winning record, and Hutton Conyers placed the Zetland Plate to Mr. Perkins credit. Only five ran in the Middlebrough Handicap, which fell to Imposter, a strong outside tip.

The racing at Dunstall Park demands only the very briefest comment. It was very good of its class, but had nothing on important future events. Prince of Tyre again shaped his career in the Bradford Handicap, won by Secretaire, and it is evident Mr. Ernest Benzoni has lost his two-year-old smartness. Hornsby introduced us to a useful two-year-old in Newcourt, who, after winning the Wrotesley Winter, was bought by Mr. Nickson, and goes into Armstrong's stable.

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VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 6 p.m. on Saturday.]

The gunners who visited Shoeburyness appear to have some ground for complaining of the scores sent in by the range parties. This has been largely grimed, but one which could be easily removed if the work was left entirely in the hands of the non-commissioned officers of the School of Gunnery. Young gunners, having very little experience in shell-firing, are often detailed to perform this duty, and one of greater experience, but of lower rank, is often detailed to see that the operation is the ruling of a commissioned officer.

It is an extraordinary fact that at one battery, at which some of our best shot have fired, the scoring has been exceptionally low. The circumstance of the smoke from another battery being visible in the distance has been taken into account for smoke being the case. It is more likely to be due to the circumstance of young officers not being able to tell with anything approaching to accuracy the moment at which the shell bursts. The council of the N.A.A. ought really to look into the matter, if it is only for the purpose of removing a long-standing and a growing complaint.

Who is responsible for certain sketches which have recently appeared of the doings of our gunners? Some of the School of Gunnery, others, are very funny. Take, for instance, a sketch of the competition, and look at the marvellous way in which one of the men is endeavouring to raise a plank, and another representing practice with the 64-pounder, in which a man, with hand in hand, goes to the bottom of the gun. Methinks there must be something wrong there.

So the 8th Lancashire have again added another victory to the many they have won in the repository competition. Some fine work, too, from Captain Clay, their captain, who was always a desperate fighter between the Durham and Liverpool boys for first place in this competition. The corps happened to have in its ranks Captain Clay, who took so great an interest in its training in all the branches of its profession, and placed such a high value on the importance of style, that he caused his men to style him the ideal of a Volunteer officer. In the officers' contest, North v. South, he had to contend against no less stately a man than Major Greenwood, of the 2nd Middlesex, but the majority of victories were credited to Captain Clay. That effect is still with them, and, though the competition has been taken in such competitions that the regiment has achieved the good name it now holds.

There has been a heavy rainfall at Shoeburyness, and the tents are so pitched that the men, if they take proper precautions, are not much inconvenienced in camp. Not so, however, with the engineers at Upnor, for on Monday the thunderstorm which swept over some parts of Kent appears to have almost washed the engineers away. However, the men of the Engineers, and of the Royal Engineers, did their best to get the proceedings of the meeting, but the sappers appear to have been quite equal to the occasion, and, working with a hearty good will, speedily put things in order, and as speedily forgot the hardships they had borne.

Sir Evelyn Wood has just published an interesting memo with regard to the brigade drill times with the magazine rifle, which took place at Hay on the Hill this month. The number of volunteers who engaged in the operations. The weather was stormy, with heavy showers, but the atmosphere was clear and the wind strong and gusty. The firing appears to have been carried out with steadiness, and was, on the whole, fairly good. The sappers are said to have been properly mounted. In the first phase of attack the percentage of hits was 14·4%. In the second, when our marksmen and first-class shots fired at a range of 1,100 yards, it rose to 22·6%; and in the third, when two battalions of sharp-shooters engaged at 440 yards. As far as the new rifle had been tested by a large body of troops, the scoring must not be taken as a demonstration of what can be done with the new rifle.

The County of Lancashire Rifle Association has held its annual meeting, and looking over the scores it will be seen that only a few old and well-known shots took part in the proceedings. The weather was bad, and very few shooting officers took part in the competitions. It is strange, remarks a contemporary, that just as the rifle was falling into disuse, the Association of Lancashire, its chief, largely composed of regulars, took part in the competitions. This is partly owing to a very objectionable feeling amongst the modern rank and file who entertain an unreasonable prejudice against officers as shooting men. These remarks may apply to Lancashire, but they certainly do not to the County Counties, wherein the men lead to their officers lead the way in everything.

A gentleman who formed one of the many volunteers encamped with the Regulars and militia at Stonyhurst, in a published letter stated the Volunteers were well satisfied with the camp and its arrangements. The bringing of the volunteers together, and the protection of the public, were the main objects of the brotherly feeling. There was, apparently, a general smartness and military bearing among all, and fatigue was undertaken cheerfully. After what one might have heard of the difficulties of the recruiting columns, it is rather surprising that above all the recruits may be said to have some reflection on the conduct of certain officers who appear of late years to have thrown every vestige in their power against the brigadiers and their men at holiday times.

For late years we have had a great deal concerning the equipment of dogs and pigeons in active warfare. Now we have some results given us of the experience made with carrier pigeons at the recent Italian naval manoeuvres. 105 pigeons set free, eighty-six arrived immediately at Piacenza from Spagna, and were lost. Querry! Has there been any enquiry about how many would have been shot?

The 2nd London Volunteers Bidder at their annual prize meeting, had many atmospheric difficulties to contend against, but on the whole the competition was a success. The Royal Engineers' Cup was won by Private C. Taylor, Mrs. Hunnington's by Private Cattris, the Challenge Cup of the Merchant Taylors' Company by Corporal Cox, the Salter's Company's prize by Private Outram, and the Jockey Club's by Private G. E. Fox. The permanent trophy was taken by Lieutenant major Styles, Woking of London corps. I understand that Colonel Sir Alfred Kirby has at last tendered his resignation as commanding officer of the Tower Hamlets Engineers.

It is reported that some poisonous fungi were found and eaten in the neighbourhood of Luton, in the County of Bedfordshire. I fear the Home Counties Brigade camp at Charn Down. Happily, remarks a correspondent, these incursions ones escaped the usual consequences of such a mistake, as well as the honour of a military funeral. The panic experienced in the region immediately below the waist-belt were, however, very severe.

The older I become the more marvellous I find the ways of Volunteer commanding officers. Take, for instance, the camp at Charn, which is command of that excellent Volunteer soldier, Lord Wantage. In one competition the 2nd corps made the top score, and the prize money in the sum of £100 was awarded to the 1st corps. The Home Counties had an objection, especially the 1st corps, who lodged an objection, on the ground that the men firing were absent from the brigade field-day. Lord Wantage, in deciding against his own team, has been right, but whether that be so or not, has given rise to a good deal of discussion, owing to a misconception of one of the conditions that the members of the team were allowed to be absent from the day of the brigade drill. Whatever the rule may be, it is rather rough on the winning team.

There has not been much doing in the way of military (small arms) shooting during last week, but among a few scattered items I gather that at the North London Club meeting, at Park, Private Ellis (Artists) put on 97 points, and Sergeant Lee (2nd Middlesex) 56. At the same club, Mr. F. H. Price, Ltd., put on 100 points. The irreproachable C. F. Lowe still continues to make good scores with a Colt revolver, for which, in his last competition, he stood highest with 40 points against Captain Short's 38.

There were two specially interesting features

in connection with the camp inspection of the 2nd West Surrey at Dorking; these were the formal reception of the Brimstone Shield, won at the Bury meeting, and of Brigadier-General Sir George G. Marshall, who had been in competition with the Survey Brigade at Pirbright a few weeks ago. The members of the corps have just cause to be elated at the honours they have won.

The fortnight's camp of instruction for Engineer Volunteers opened on Saturday at Chelmsford. Detachments from several metropolitan corps, and the Lancashire, Northumbrian, Devonshire, Gloucester, Cheshire, Warwick, and Aberdeenshire, arrived on the ground. Colonial Birmingham, of the Le West Engineering, is in command.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

ST. LONDON.—Rehearsal practice, Wed. 8 p.m. in the sergeant's mess. Stretch drill, Sat. 8 a.m. in the sergeant's mess. March past, 10 a.m. in the sergeant's mess. General rehearsal, 10 a.m. in the sergeant's mess. Competition with the Survey Brigade at Pirbright a few weeks ago. The members of the corps have just cause to be elated at the honours they have won.

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THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY MEETING.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

After a Sunday of superb weather, Monday, the opening day of the second week of the meeting, broke dull and cloudy. The first competition was with the 64-pounder Palliser shell gun, as in the previous week. In order to give all the competitors an equal chance and a land range it was necessary to commence very early, and precisely at six a.m. the first shot was fired. The conditions were as the previous week, four rounds of shell with time fuses, firing at 1,900 yards, with a time limit of ten minutes for the four rounds. The highest possible score per round was 12 points, the value given to shells bursting a certain number of yards in front of the target in good line and not too high above the ground. If a shell burst too near the target or too far away from it, or if it was aimed too much to the right or left of a target twelve feet wide, points were deducted from the highest possible score, and the score instead of being 12 might have been 9, or even 0. In order to score the highest possible the round must therefore not only be well-sighted, but the time fuse must be treated so that the shell will burst at the proper spot after the given number of seconds and fractions thereof. The frequent errors of judgment are increased by the uncertainty of all time fuses, and the errors of observing and recording results which are likely to arise if the range party lacks special experience in this regard.

The results of the shooting in the shell competition were unparalleled in their barrenness, and the desirability of a search for some unsuspected source of error was apparent. At the East Battery, where the worst results might have been expected, the average was about 10.63 points out of a possible 48. At the other three batteries the unprecedented average being only 3.42 points per detachment, against 9.66 in 1889, 17.13 in 1888, 12.11 in 1887, and 14.46 in 1886, by the same detachments at the very same batteries. The results this week more nearly approach the normal record. At the East Battery, where eighteen detachments fired, a total of 110 points, or 6.13 points per detachment, were scored; at the Old Battery 160 points for the same number of detachments, or nearly 9 points per detachment; at the Sea Wall the total points reached 147 for seventeen detachments, or \$6.64 per detachment; and at the West Battery 39 points for sixteen detachments that competed, or 2.44 points. The general average was 6.61 per detachment competing, sixty-nine out of the seventy firing. This is still considerably worse than the worst previous record, but it is about twice as high for three out of the four batteries as the results recorded last week. The miserable record of 2.44 points per detachment out of the possible 48, which is again attributed to the West Battery, emphasises the question of last week, What is wrong at the West Battery?

The prize list is as follows—

Score.	Time.
1st prize, £45.—Sergeant-major M'Lachlan.	33 - 622
2nd prize, £30.—Sergeant-major Phillips.	30 - 725
3rd prize, £14 10s. - 3rd Detachment 4th Durham (Hartlepool).	30 - 9 2
4th prize, £8.—Sergeant-major Johnson's Detachment (End E. York, Hull).	24 - 745

Sergeant M'Lachlan's score wins not only the first of the shell prizes, but also the Bowring Challenge Cup and £10, given by the Duke of Westminster for the best score made throughout the meeting with the 64-pounder Palliser gun. Another prize attached to this competition is the Scotland's Cup and £10, which has been won with the score of 16, made by the 10th Detachment 2nd Durham. The score actually made in firing was 21, but the time was bad. Instead of 10min., 11min. 35sec. were consumed, and 5 points were deducted for it. For the repository prizes nine teams had entered, but for some reason or other three withdrew, and only six went successfully through the shift, which was the same that formed the list in the previous week. When the umpire's award was rendered it was found that the first prize, £25, had been gained by Sergeant-major Smyth, 8th Lancashire, with 97 points; the second, £15, to Sergeant-major Heal, 4th Durham, with 95 points; and the third to Sergeant-major Watson, 2nd Durham, with 93 points.

The chief competition for Tuesday was for the short range Armstrong series of prizes at 1,000 yards. The average was an excellent one, even beating the good Armstrong record of the previous Tuesday in points but not in drill. The Woolwich and Plumstead men had then made time records of 2min. 35sec. and 2min. 32sec. for the four rounds. The fastest on Tuesday was 3min. 6sec. by Sergeant-major Taylor, 4th West York (Sheffield), followed by a Welsh detachment (1st Cheshire and Carnarvon) who completed in 3min. 25sec. But there were no disqualifications and no deductions anywhere for being too slow, the longest being well under the seven minutes. Only seven detachments out of the seventy firing failed to score. Six detachments made scores of 40 and over, eighteen made over 30, eighteen over 20, and only seven detachments scoring failed to run into two figures. The prize scores were very nearly the same as those by which the corresponding prizes of the 12th were won, only a single point (18) this week to 180 last separating the aggregate made by the four winners. The official prize list is as under:

COMPETITION WITH 40-POUNDRERS E.L. ARMSTRONG

Gun Shot.	Score.	Time.
Prize 1 (National Artillery Association), silver cap to No. 1, to the other members of the winning detachment, £20.—Sergeant Jones's Detachment, 1st North York (Middlesbrough).	49 - 524	
Prize 2 (Messrs. Elkington's), silver cap to No. 1, and plated cups to the other members of the winning detachment, £20.—Sergeant Jones's Detachment, 1st North York (Middlesbrough).	49 - 525	
Prize 3 (3rd Middlesex Artillery Prize)—Sergt. Logistic's Detachment.	410 - 424	
Prize 4 (Lieut.-Col. T. C. M'Kenzie's Prize)—Sergt. Logistic's Detachment.	45 - 434	
Prize 5 (Lieut.-Col. T. C. M'Kenzie's Prize)—Sergt. Logistic's Detachment.	42 - 424	
Certificate—Sergt.-major Pinkney's Detachment 2nd E. York (Hall).	42 - 449	

The principal competition of Wednesday morning was the 10in.-ton gun. The conditions required three shots at targets at distances of 1,200, 1,400, and 1,600 yards, representing a ship sheeted off from a battery, eight minutes being allowed for the three rounds. Direct hits scored 12 points, ricochets 6 points. The first to go to the gun was the 8th Lancashire (Liverpool brigade) with Sergeant Kearny. In the first round they scored 12, but in the subsequent rounds they failed to hit the target. The second team (1st Gloucester, Bristol), under Sergeant-major Paul, got the highest possible score (36) in one minute shorter time than any other detachment. Another full score was put on, but the time was 6 points worse. The next best performance was that of Sergeant-major Taylor, 4th West York, who got his shots through the target, scoring 12, 6, and 6. The prizes were as follows:—Corporation Cup and £25, Sergeant-major Paul's Detachment 1st Gloucester, 36, in 6min. 12sec.; Second-prize—Sergt.-major Lauchlan's Detachment 1st North York, 35, 8min. 47sec.

The whole of the workmen at the Llanwrchin Lead Works, Flintshire, have struck work for an increase of wages. The employer refused to accede to the demands of the men, and the works are idle.

Professor Huxley has just returned to his residence at Eastbourne with his family from his holiday tour in Switzerland, and is looking much better for his travels.

Detachment, Sheffield Artillery, 23, in 8min. 3sec.

SEQUEL TO THE NEW CROSS TRAGEDY.

A Body to be Exhumed.

Since the holding of the inquest last week upon the bodies of Mrs. Townsend and Mr. De la Motte, who were found dead at No. 14, Park-road, New Cross, and whose deaths were attributed to prussic acid poisoning, the police authorities have been busily engaged in making inquiries into the authenticity of several letters, anonymous and otherwise, which have been sent to the coroner (Mr. Carttar) with respect to the death of Mr. John Sheldon Hart. This gentleman had been an intimate friend of the late Mrs. Townsend and her husband. Mr. John S. Hart, who was 45 years of age, is believed to have been a medical man, and he used to live with Dr. and Mrs. Townsend at their house in the Lewisham High-road prior to the time when the former disposed of his practice to Dr. Ezard. Mrs. Townsend then went to reside at 14, Park-road; whilst Mr. Hart took apartments at 442, New Cross-road. He still kept up his acquaintance with Mrs. Townsend, and occasionally visited her, and on the day of her death it was his brother Dr. Hart, of Pembroke Dock, who dined with Dr. Townsend. Mr. J. S. Hart died somewhat suddenly on the 25th of June, and he was subsequently buried at Erith, but during the past week the attention of Mr. Carttar has been directed to certain circumstances attending the death, and he has been in communication with the Home Office authorities, with the result that an order has been made for the exhumation of the body. From inquiries recently made it appears that on June 24th Mr. Hart dined at 14, Park-road, in company with Dr. Townsend and his wife, and spent the evening with them. The landlady (Miss Cracknell) and the servant retired to rest as usual, leaving the company downstairs. Nothing was noticed until the following morning, when traces of blood were discovered at the bottom of the area steps, and it was afterwards said that Mr. Hart had met with an accident, and had been conveyed to his lodgings. It is stated that Dr. Foster, who lives in the vicinity, was called late the previous night by Mrs. Townsend, in order to attend Mr. Hart, who she said had received injuries through accidentally falling down the steps into the basement. The next morning Mr. Hart told his landlady that he was feeling ill, and he showed her some marks on his body which he said had been occasioned by a fall on the preceding night at 14, Park-road. During the day Mrs. Townsend and a friend (supposed to be Mr. De la Motte) called on him, and stayed for a quarter of an hour. Mrs. Townsend then paid another visit later in the evening, but at that time Mr. Hart was in the lavatory. After waiting a considerable time, and becoming somewhat alarmed, she ultimately went, in company with the landlady, to the apartment, and on entering they saw Mr. Hart in a recumbent posture, and he appeared to be very ill. Medical assistance was at once obtained, but in half an hour after being carried back to his room he died. The notification of death is believed to have been registered by Dr. Townsend, and the certificate formally stated that death was due to natural causes. The local doctor who gave this certificate did so, it is conjectured, without being acquainted with the incident which occurred at Park-road on the night of the 24th. It has therefore been deemed advisable to hold an official inquiry into the cause of death next Monday at Erith. For this purpose the body will be exhumed, and post mortem examination will take place.

Mr. Vincent, chartered accountant, and Gresham-street, deposed that he audited Messrs. Forbes, Abbott, and Leonard's accounts. It was necessary to have the cheque-book. The prisoner was in witness's employ, and entered his service in the name of John Atkin Jones. In July he assisted another clerk in the audit of Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s books. The two were nearly always together. The body of the forged cheque was in the handwriting of the prisoner. On Wednesday the 13th inst., the prisoner absented himself. Witness received a telegram, "I'm too unwell to come. Letter following."—By Sir John Bridge: The prisoner would have access to the cheque-book. —Mr. Rumsey, cashier at the Union Bank of London, deposed that the firm kept an account at the Union Bank of London. Cheques were signed by two members of the firm. The cheque produced, purporting to be signed by witness for £420 in favour of Mr. Fiske, was a forgery. Witness could not say who had filled in the cheque. The witness discovered that

In the evening the brigades were inspected by Colonel Nicholson, R.A., commanding of the School of Gunnery, on the cricket field, where he was attended by Colonel Stewart, R.A., camp commandant; Major O'Sullivan, Major Raban, R.E., and other officers. After the march past the brigades were drawn up in front of the saluting point, and then addressed by Colonel Nicholson. He said he had nothing but pleasant things to say of the Volunteers artillery at Shoeburyness. As far as the discipline of the force was concerned it had always been good, but this year it had been better than in any other year. He noticed great improvement in their soldierly bearing, and it was a point they should always keep in mind. Some people might set it down to swagger, but it was a good sign in a soldier, as it showed he had confidence and self-respect. He then complimented the men on their firing, which he said, had been very good, particularly the fire discipline, in which there had been an improvement, and this was a most important point. With the 64-pounder the practice had not been so good as it should be, and he did not think this was attributable only to the bad weather, but to a want of perfect and uniform loading. He exhorted them to pay particular attention to the drill-book, as there was nothing stated there but with a definite object. The prizes were then distributed, and the Volunteers marched back to camp.

FRIDAY.—This morning, when the last detachments to depart had been barely one hour gone, a startling rumour ran round from mouth to mouth of the Royals and the few officials left in camp that one who had been working hard with us for during the whole meeting had dropped dead, almost at his post. Gunner Head will be remembered by most of those who have often been at Shoeburyness as one of the military police of the garrison, who so durably and with so much tact carry out duties of unfrequently delicate and difficult. Yesterday, Gunner Head was observed by a comrade to be spitting blood, and an attempt was made to prevail upon him to go on the sick list in the garrison hospital. The gunner declared he would not leave his post until the camp was clear, and this morning, half an hour before the fatal report came back to the camp, he had dutifully reported to the Quartermaster, Lieutenant O'Neill, R.A., that all the blankets except two issued to the Volunteers had been duly returned. This done the volleys observed on the previous day returned, and he made his way to the hospital to see Dr. Hart after what is supposed to have been his accident, did not remain with the patient, as Dr. Townsend was already there. Dr. Hart was driven home about three in the morning, a few hours after he received his injuries, and the police are searching for the driver of the cab in which he was conveyed to his lodgings.

MAD DOGS AT SHEFFIELD.

At Sheffield on Friday, a gentleman named Armstrong was fined £6 for allowing his dog to be at large improperly muzzled. The dog suffered from rabies and bit three children, who are now at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The muzzling order is being very severely enforced in Sheffield, and heavy fines are imposed upon careless dog owners. Several animals have been shot after showing signs of madness.

AN ARTILLERYMAN DROWNED.

A sad fatality marred the Royal Engineer regatta which was held at Rochester. Gunner Bowden, of the Royal Marine Artillery, was stepping from a small boat into a steamer on the course, when he overbalanced himself and fell into the water. He disappeared immediately, and did not again come to the surface. Notwithstanding every effort, his body has not yet been recovered.

ACTRESS AND SALVATIONIST.

At Glasgow on Friday, a stylishly-dressed woman, named Catherine Whitehead, left her home in Leicester a year ago and became an actress, was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment for stealing a £7, a chain, and other articles from a house in Glasgow, where she obtained a situation three days before as a domestic servant. After the theft she joined the Salvation Army at Greenwich.

A BOY IMPALED AT CHELSEA.

Mr. H. Barnes held an inquest at St. George's Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of Ernest Capron, aged 10 years, lately residing at King's-road, Chelsea, who was fatally injured on the 19th inst.—Elizabeth Capron, the wife of the deceased, stated that he was a strong, healthy boy, and had returned home a few days ago from a fortnight's holiday in the country.—Harry Capron, an elder brother of the deceased, deposed that they went to school on Wednesday afternoon, and afterwards went into Trafalgar-square, Chelsea. While there the deceased pointed to a bird's nest, and before witness could prevent him he had climbed up the tree. He had almost reached the top when a bough gave way and he fell on to the spikes of the railings below, and was impaled for a few seconds.—Mr. W. S. Frith, sculptor, of Trafalgar-square, said he was just leaving his studio when the boy fell from the tree. He was taken off the Colonial Office in order to see if anything was known about the defendant.—He was accordingly remanded.

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The whole of the workmen at the Llanwrchin Lead Works, Flintshire, have struck work for an increase of wages. The employer refused to accede to the demands of the men, and the works are idle.

Detachment, Sheffield Artillery, 23, in 8min. 3sec.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF FORGERY.

A man, a clerk, giving the name of John Charles Sheridan, who was last week charged with the unlawful possession of three £20 Bank of England notes, was charged at the Bow-street Police Court on Thursday with forging a cheque for £420 on the Union Bank of London, and with stealing four cheques belonging to Messrs. Forbes, Abbott, and Leonard.—On the 13th inst. a man went into the shop of Mr. Hands, money-changer, of Charing Cross, to change a £20 note. Mr. Hands suspected that the note was forged. The prisoner then went into the shop, and while Mr. Hands was hesitating both men ran out of the shop, proceeding in opposite directions. The prisoner was captured, and taken to the police station at Bow-street.—Inspector Robinson said when the barque was charged with the unlawful possession of the £420 Bank of England note, he said, "That is not mine, but belongs to the man who tried to cash it." Witness said, "Well, what did you go into the money-changer's with him for?" The prisoner replied that he went to ask the value of some American money, as he had been lucky lately, and intended sending some to his brother. He added that he had only been in England about a month. Sergeant Partridge made inquiries about the note while the prisoner was detained. The prisoner was subsequently charged with the unlawful possession of £231 0s. 7d. This consisted of three £20 notes, £20 in gold, and 20s. in silver.—Detective-sergeant Partridge deposed that he was called in to make inquiries about the note, and asked the prisoner if he had any other notes. He produced two other £20 notes. Asked how he accounted for their possession, he said, "I and the other man went with it to the money-changer's, who I knew by the name of Lewis. We had a betting transaction at Brighton with a man named Garratt. Garratt met us at Sweeting's, Cheshunt, and paid us £20 in notes." Witness asked if he had the other notes. He replied, "no; but that he had cashed two. He said he did not know Garratt's address, but believed that he kept a banking account at the London and County Bank, Holloway.

—By Mr. Newton: He handed the notes up at once, and was told that inquiries would be made. Garratt had an account, as stated, for a short time.—Mr. Frederick Lennard (Forbes, Abbott, and Leonard), manufacturing chemist, deposed that the firm kept an account at the Union Bank of London. Cheques were signed by two members of the firm. The cheque produced, purporting to be signed by witness for £420 in favour of Mr. Fiske, was a forgery. Witness could not say who had filled in the cheque. The witness discovered that

Four Cheques Had Been Stolen

from the centre of the book.—Mr. Forbes, another member of the firm, proved the forgery of his signature, and added that the lot of the cheques was not discovered

until Sergeant Partridge called to make inquiries. Mr. Vincent, chartered accountant, and Gresham-street, deposed that he audited Messrs. Forbes, Abbott, and Leonard's accounts. It was necessary to have the cheque-book. The prisoner was in witness's employ, and entered his service in the name of John Atkin Jones. In July he assisted another clerk in the audit of Messrs. Forbes and Co.'s books. The two were nearly always together. The body of the forged cheque was in the handwriting of the prisoner.

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